

# REPORT

ON THE

## State of Public Health

IN THE CITY OF DUBLIN  
FOR THE YEAR 1936

BY  
MATTHEW J. RUSSELL, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health, Dublin.  
Port Medical Officer of Health, Dublin.  
Examiner, D.P.H., University College, Dublin.*

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DUBLIN :  
PRINTED BY SEALY, BRYERS & WALKER.  
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## CITY OF DUBLIN.

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Area of City	...	...	...	18,781 acres.
Population (Census, 1936, unrevised)	467,691			
Density of Population	...	...	24·9	
Births	...	11,582	Birth Rate	24·8
Deaths	...	6,996	Death Rate	15·0
Death Rate from Principal Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	1·26
All Forms of Tuberculosis (including Pulmonary)	...	...	...	1·59
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate	...	1·29		
Deaths of Children under 1 year	...	1,337		
Infant Mortality Rate	...	...	115	
				per 1,000 births.

## POPULATION.

The population of the City of Dublin, according to the 1936 Census, is 467,691; 219,854 being males and 247,837 females. This represents an increase of 63,613 or 15·7 per cent., which is the greatest increase ever recorded in the City of Dublin. It compares with an increase of 11,891, or 3·8 per cent. in the preceding inter-censal period, notwithstanding that the latter covered 15 (1911-26) instead of the normal 10 years.

Various rates (deaths, births, etc.), referred to in this Report are calculated upon this figure, and since age-specific rates are, at times, introduced, the estimated age-sex constitution of the Borough population is given in Table I. These figures were extended from observations made at the Census of 1926 and other pertinent data bearing on the question. This estimate was not a direct one owing to the considerable alterations which took place in the component parts of the Municipal population in 1930. It is not expected that those estimates will be fully confirmed in the 1936 Census, but, at least, they are as reasonable an approach to the facts as it is possible to make at the moment.

## POSITION.

The City of Dublin is situate in latitude  $53^{\circ} 20' 38''$  N., longitude  $6^{\circ} 17' 30''$  W. The acreage of the City has remained fixed since 1930. The Local Government (Dublin) Act of that year extended the Borough area to 18,715; it had previously been 7,911 acres, which area represented the City of Dublin since the passing of the Dublin Corporation Act in 1900. In this latter year the City was extended to include the townships of Clontarf, Drumcondra and New Kilmainham, together with certain rural areas adjoining these townships. The further extension in 1930 is represented by the inclusion of the former Urban Districts of Pembroke, Rathmines and Rathgar, and certain rural areas, and in this year also occurred an



alteration in the Registrars' Districts of South City No. 1 and New Kilmainham. Part of Usher's Quay Ward in the former was transferred to the latter.

The density of the population at the present time is 24·9 persons per acre, compared with 40·4 in 1929. This fall in the population density is to be attributed to the extension of the City area in 1930, but since the annexed population was mainly urban in character, the improvement in this figure is more apparent than real. For instance, the populations of Rathmines and Rathgar and the township of Pembroke, amounting to approximately three-fourths of the annexed population, were shown by the Census of 1926 to have 16·1 and 26·5 per cent. respectively living in numbers more than 2 persons per room, as enumerated amongst private families in these areas.

TABLE 1.

Age.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
0-4	...	23,590	26,593	50,183	10·73
5-9	...	19,721	22,231	41,952	8·97
10-14	...	19,853	22,380	42,233	9·03
15-19	...	20,930	23,594	44,524	9·52
20-24	...	21,216	23,916	45,132	9·65
25-34	...	35,594	40,125	75,719	16·19
35-44	...	28,789	32,666	61,455	13·14
45-54	...	23,503	26,493	49,996	10·69
55-64	...	14,488	16,333	30,821	6·59
65+>	...	12,170	13,506	25,676	5·49
		219,854	247,837	467,691	100·0

## BIRTHS.

According to the Annual Summary of the Registrar-General, the total number of births registered in the City of Dublin during the year 1936 was 11,582: a further 1,929 occurring in Institutions in the City but relating to other localities were excluded in arriving at this figure. It represents a birth rate of 24·8 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 26·7 in 1935, and an average rate of 26·52 in the preceding ten years. Although the tendency is to a downward trend in this rate, in comparable populations ours is still considerably in advance of the corresponding rates for Belfast, English and Scottish Cities.

The Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915, provide for the notification to the Medical Officer of Health of every birth, including stillbirths, within thirty-six hours of its occurrence. The duty of notification is imposed upon:—

- (a) the father of the child if actually residing in the house where the child is born, or otherwise,
- (b) any person (*i.e.*, Medical Attendant, Midwife, or other person) in attendance at the birth, or called in to attend on the mother within six hours of the birth taking place.

Failure to notify entails a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings. The notification of birth is an additional requirement to that of registration.

In accordance with the above requirement—some 12,986 births were notified to this Department in 1936. Of these, 289 (or 2·22 per cent.), were notified as stillbirths, 141 of whom were males, 136 were females, and in the remaining 12 the sex was not stated. In the 12,697 live births notified, 6,574 were

males and 6,123 were females. The male to female ratio was 1075 to 1,000. Notifications originated as follows :—

Maternity Institutions	...	9,777
Midwives and Nurses	...	3,208
Other Persons	...	1
		12,986

There were 1,459 of these births whose parents ordinarily resided outside the City, leaving a balance of 11,527 as compared with 11,582 registered with the Registrar-General. Thus 99 per cent. of the births registered in the area were also notified.

#### BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES, 1927—36.

Year.			Births.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
1927	...	...	8,751	27·6
1928	...	...	8,712	27·3
1929	...	...	8,760	27·4
1930	...	...	10,542	25·7
1931	...	...	10,425	25·3
1932	...	...	10,503	25·3
1933	...	...	10,693	25·5
1934	...	...	11,140	26·3
1935	...	...	11,451	26·7
1936	...	...	11,582	24·8

#### DEATHS.

The number of deaths recorded during the year was 6,996, equivalent to a rate of 15·0 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 15·2 in 1935, and an average rate of 15·5 in the preceding ten years. The death-rate for 1936 was, therefore, only slightly below the average for the decennial period 1926—35. These figures represent crude rates being corrected for transfers only. The standardized rate is based on the



age and sex constitution of Saorstát Éireann as a whole at the Census of 1926. The figures on this basis for the year 1936 are not yet available. The effect of standardization in recent years has been to raise the death-rate per 1,000 living in Dublin by 2 or 3 points.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

TABLE 2.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AND FROM SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES RECORDED FOR THE CITY OF DUBLIN DURING THE YEARS 1935 AND 1936, THE LATTER BY QUARTERS, WITH THE MORTALITY PER 1,000 OF THE ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR EACH OF THESE YEARS.

CAUSES OF DEATH	NUMBER OF DEATHS					DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION		
	1936					Year 1935	1936	1935
	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total			
PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES								
Enteric Fever ... ..	1	—	4	6	11	2	·02	—
Typhus ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	22	37	22	9	90	87	·19	·18
Scarlet Fever ... ..	15	20	14	17	66	48	·14	·04
Whooping Cough ... ..	20	6	8	23	57	18	·12	·04
Diphtheria ... ..	32	26	18	34	110	89	·23	·21
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	36	23	96	101	256	203	·54	·48
TOTAL ... ..	126	112	162	190	590	417	1·26	·95
TUBERCULOUS DISEASE.								
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	169	170	132	131	602	565	1·29	1·41
Other Forms ... ..	40	43	33	22	138	164	0·30	·38
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.								
Pneumonia ... ..	221	157	86	209	673	681	1·44	1·59
Others ... ..	286	141	93	177	697	626	1·49	1·32
DEATHS FROM OTHER CAUSES.								
Influenza ... ..	18	9	3	11	41	83	·09	·19
Cancer ... ..	142	126	124	148	540	527	1·2	1·23
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	3	9	2	3	17	14	·04	·03
Other Puerperal Conditions	7	3	3	6	19	24	·04	·05
Violence ... ..	50	33	41	45	169	173	·36	·37
Other Causes ... ..	986	866	763	895	3,510	3,176	6·79	6·79
DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES	2,048	1,669	1,442	1,837	6,996	6,506	15·0	15·20
DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION ...	17·5	14·3	12·3	15·7	15·0	15·2	—	—
INFANT MORTALITY (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births) ... ..	122	90	100	151	115	93	—	—



## PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

As may be seen from the foregoing Table, deaths from this group of causes numbered 590, equivalent to a rate of 1·26 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0·95 for 1935. A close comparison will reveal an increase in the mortality from most of the diseases. Deaths from Typhoid increased from 2 to 11 ; Measles from 87 to 90 ; Scarlet Fever from 18 to 66 ; Whooping Cough from 18 to 57 ; Diphtheria from 89 to 110.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Of the total deaths (740) ascribed to this cause of death, 602 were from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 138 from other forms of the disease, equivalent to a rate of 1·29 and 0·30 respectively, the corresponding rates for 1935 being 1·41 and 0·38.

### DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 LIVING, 1927—36.

Year.	Deaths from all Causes.	Death-rate per 1,000 Living.
1927     ...     ...	5,599	17·6
1928     ...     ...	4,938	15·5
1929     ...     ...	5,319	16·6
1930     ...     ...	6,212	15·0
1931     ...     ...	6,562	15·9
1932     ...     ...	6,536	15·6
1933     ...     ...	6,405	15·3
1934     ...     ...	5,748	13·6
1935     ...     ...	6,506	15·3
1936     ...     ...	6,996	15·0

## AGES AT DEATHS.

Of the 6,996 deaths at all ages, 1,812 (or 25·9 per cent.) were those of children under 5 years of age, and 2,151 (or 30·7 per cent.) of persons 65 years of age and upwards, the corresponding percentages for 1935 being 23·1 and 30·3.

TABLE 3.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS AND THE DEATH RATES IN EACH QUARTER FOR THE YEARS 1934, 1935, 1936.

Year	Deaths	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total
1934	Number ...	1,752	1,427	1,198	1,371	5,748
	Rate per 1,000	16·5	13·5	11·3	12·9	13·6
1935	Number ...	1,933	1,628	1,336	1,609	6,506
	Rate per 1,000	18·0	15·2	12·5	15·0	15·2
1936	Number ...	2,048	1,669	1,442	1,837	6,996
	Rate per 1,000	18·9	14·3	12·3	15·7	15·0

## INFANT MORTALITY.

In 1936 the number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 1,337. This is equivalent to a rate of 115 per thousand births, as compared with 93 in 1935 and 79 in 1934, and an average of 99·6 for the decennial period, 1927—36. Of the total deaths registered, 765 were those of males, and 572 of females; the males were equal to a rate of 112 per thousand births of males, and the females to a rate of 86 per thousand births of females. The deaths of infants during the first month of life were 39·5 per cent. of the total deaths of infants under one year of age. Between one and two months the percentage was 14·4; be-

tween two and three months, 8·2 ; at three and under six months it was 15·3 ; and from six to twelve months old is was 22·6.

The Infant Mortality rates since 1927 for the City of Dublin are shown in the following Table :—

TABLE 4.  
INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1927—36.

Year	Births	Deaths of Infants under 1 Year	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1927 ...	8,751	1,064	122
1928 ...	8,712	895	103
1929 ...	8,760	861	107
1930 ...	10,542	1,031	98
1931 ...	10,425	977	94
1932 ...	10,503	1,067	102
1933 ...	10,693	891	83
1934 ...	11,140	878	79
1935 ...	11,451	1,067	93
1936 ...	11,582	1,337	115

Reference to the foregoing Table will show an increase in the Infant Mortality rate for 1936. The increased rate reflected here is largely due to the excess of deaths under one year of age from Diarrhoea and Enteritis. Premature births and Pneumonia as usual contribute between 30 and 40 per cent. of the total infant mortality. Hot summers always increase the death-rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis, and it seems inevitable to the present time that this price must be paid in infant life. The prevention of disease in infancy is mainly a matter of feeding, and there is no simple preventive measure known to medicine in this connection as effective as breast feeding. The case for breast milk as against any other form of infant feeding has been made time and again from



competent examination of readily available statistics. The invariable conclusion drawn from such studies is that the breast-fed infant not only has the higher survivorship, but having survived, it is on all points of its health record the better placed in every phase of its later life. Chief among the contributory causes of infant mortality is the group of infectious diseases known collectively as infantile diarrhoea and gastro-enteritis. These infections become established in the alimentary canal of the infant as the direct result of introduction through dirty food, that is, food which has been exposed to bacterial contamination. Cow's milk, which has been carelessly handled during the course of its transit from the cow to the infant, is frequently the vehicle of this infection. The milk is a favourable medium for bacteria to multiply in, and it is especially favourable in hot weather—in that season in which dust and flies are most likely to contaminate it. Such contaminated milk is certainly harmful, and in many cases proves fatal to the infant fed on it. It was the realization of the importance of this factor, together with others of a preventible nature, which led to the Infant Welfare movement and the establishment of centres for the instruction of mothers and guardians in infant care. There is to-day no good reason why an infant should die because of ignorance in this vital matter in the City of Dublin.

Infant Welfare Centres are conducted in different parts of the City where mothers may bring their children for thorough examination, and where full instruction is available in all matters concerning the infant's well-being.

In discussing Infant Mortality, it may be observed in Table 5 that 39·5 per cent. of our deaths occurred in the first month of life, that is in the neo-natal period. Furthermore, 11·1 per cent. of our neo-natal mortality occurred on the very first day after birth, so that the problem of infant mortality as contributed to by neo-natal mortality is chiefly the responsibility of the obstetrician and ante-natal supervision.



TABLE 5.

TABLE SHOWING, AT VARIOUS AGES, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Ages		No. of Deaths	Per Cent.
24 hours	...	148	11.1
36 hours	...	26	2.0
1 week	...	95	7.1
1 month	...	259	19.3
2 months	...	192	14.4
3 months	...	110	8.2
6 months	...	205	15.3
1 year	...	302	22.6
Total	...	1,337	100.0

Of the deaths occurring in infants after the first month of life we find various infectious diseases of childhood, especially Whooping Cough, Measles and its complications, and Diarrhœal Diseases as playing a part. These latter diseases are commonly regarded as amenable to preventive measures and amongst them a considerable reduction has been achieved in those due to Diarrhœal Diseases. This reduction cannot be attributed to any single cause, but the resultant of several factors, such as improvements in housing and sanitation ; a higher standard of living in the sections of the population which heretofore contributed the majority of the deaths from this cause ; the improvement of the quality of milk supplied through the Infant Aid Society to necessitous families ; improvement in the provision of assistance for women in childbirth, and the advice and help extended to mothers and infants by health visitors and pre-natal care.

In the Table which follows will be found the deaths attributed to Diarrhœa and Enteritis in infants under one year of age, and in children aged between one and up to the fifth year of life for the years 1927—36

inclusive. That 90 per cent. of the total deaths over the period occurred in the Under One Year Old group brings out the relative importance of this cause of death in the infant.

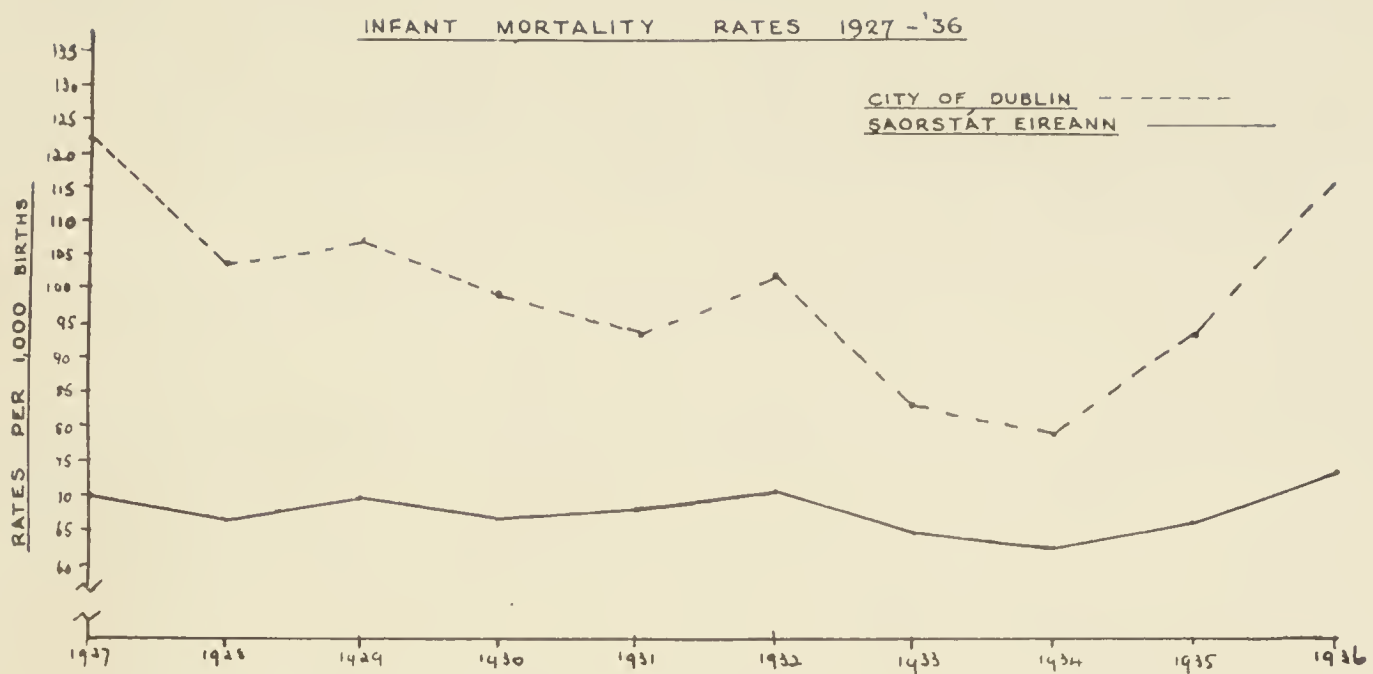
Table 6.

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	Total Deaths	Per cent. Deaths
Under 1 yr.	145	163	146	130	124	174	131	112	197	249	1,571	91·3
1-5 yrs. ...	20	25	20	20	15	14	15	7	6	7	149	8·7

In the following Table will be found the principal causes of deaths of infants under one year of age during the year 1936 :—

TABLE 7.

Cause of Death	Number	Per Cent. of Total Deaths.
Premature Birth ...	261	19·5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	249	18·62
Pneumonia ...	235	17·57
Congenital Debility ...	125	9·19
Congenital Malformation ...	70	5·23
Bronchitis ...	52	3·88
Convulsions ...	43	3·21
Whooping Cough ...	46	3·44
Measles ...	30	2·24
Injury at Birth ...	22	1·64
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	13	·95
Meningitis ...	9	·67
Diphtheria ...	9	·67
Scarlet Fever ...	8	·59
Other Causes ...	165	12·6
Total ...	1,337	100·0



### PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

Death from Puerperal Sepsis and other puerperal conditions in the year numbered 17 and 19 respectively. In the latter group of causes the deaths represent a rate of 1·6 per 1,000 births registered: the rate shows a 16 per cent. decrease on the average rate for the years 1926-35.

The deaths returned from Puerperal Sepsis represent a rate of 1·5 per 1,000 births registered, this rate showing a 14 per cent. increase on the average rate from this cause for the years 1926-35.

The figures on which the death rates from both Puerperal Sepsis and “Other Puerperal Conditions” were based are small, and, as such, necessitate care in arriving at conclusions from them. It is comforting, of course, to be able to record a reduction in maternal mortality of the order shown in Table 8.

The actual rates per 1,000 births in the two subdivisions of causes of maternal deaths for the years 1926-36 are given in Table 8.

TABLE 8.

Year			Puerperal Sepsis	Other Puerperal Conditions
1926	...	...	1·70	1·82
1927	...	...	1·05	1·63
1928	...	...	1·75	1·87
1929	...	...	1·51	1·98
1930	...	...	1·54	2·60
1931	...	...	1·16	1·65
1932	...	...	1·06	2·50
1933	...	...	1·12	1·03
1934	...	...	1·17	2·33
1935	...	...	1·02	1·71
1936	...	...	1·5	1·61

## PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1936 there were 602 deaths recorded from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the City of Dublin. This figure reflects a slight increase in the deaths from this cause compared with that of 1935, but even an increase of 37 deaths from this disease is regrettable. As has been repeatedly stated in previous reports, there is no lack of knowledge to-day as to the factors which govern the incidence of this disease. There are no specific or preventative measures available to



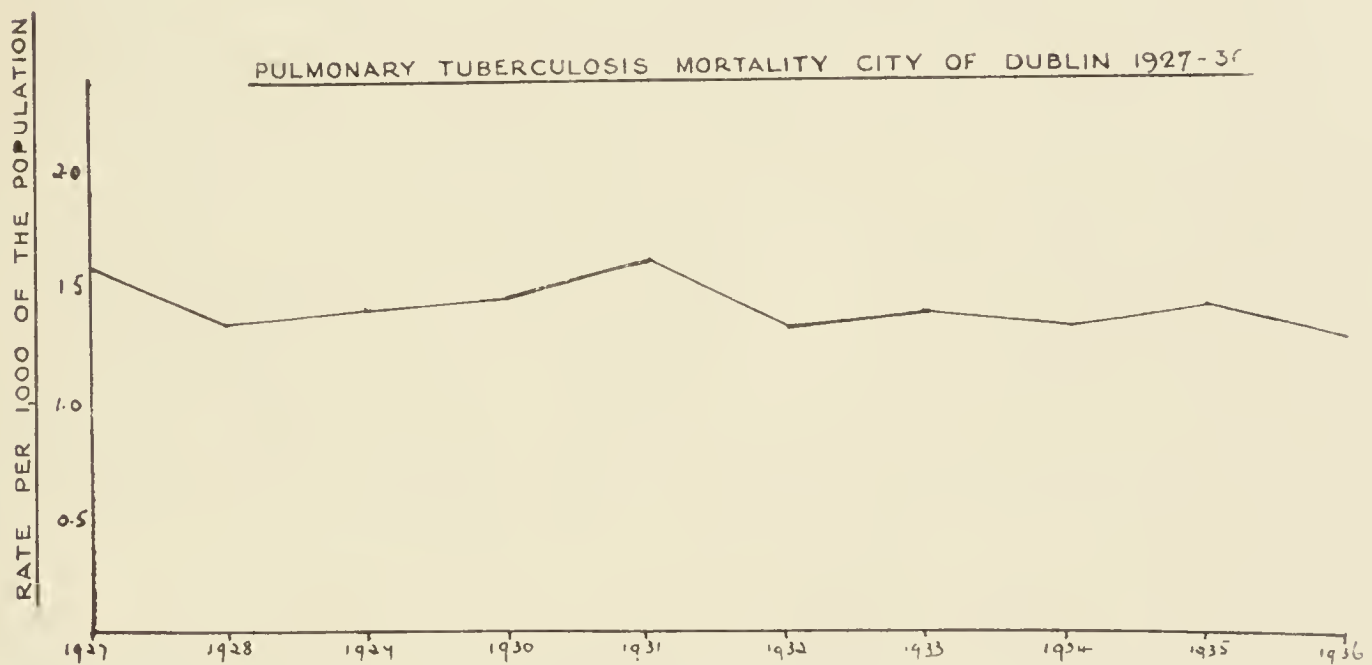
the present time for this infection, but on the other hand modern methods of control can do and have done much to reduce the number of cases and deaths from this cause among civilised peoples.

This disease is communicable from one individual to another, and persons suffering from active tuberculosis of the lungs are continuously emitting in their sputum the microbes that cause the condition. Accordingly members of the general public are very much at the mercy of careless tuberculous patients who cough and spit indiscriminately. However, there is not so much reason for complaint in this matter as formerly, and educated public opinion is doing more and more to correct this very objectionable habit. Many tuberculous patients now expectorate into sputum bottles containing disinfectant, or use paper handkerchiefs which may be readily burned after use.

In considering measures for the prevention of Tuberculosis it at once becomes apparent from a study of the several epidemiological factors involved that it is not an isolated problem which any single remedy is going to prevail against. Tuberculosis is a problem related closely to every other major problem of the public health, and as such it benefits from every well

made effort at improving the community's general health. In short, an active campaign against Tuberculosis involves both measures implemented to elevate the general standard of health as well as those directed immediately towards the conditions and infections which tend to engender tuberculous infection. Chief among the general measures may be cited education in the principles of personal and environmental hygiene, the preventability of this disease, the enhanced prospects of cure of actual cases by early resort to the special centres for skilled advice and treatment. It cannot be too firmly stressed how vitally important it is that advice should be sought early and the outlined treatment adopted at once. The present tendency is to struggle on until the disease has permanently affected the individual's working capacity before he or she consents to accept treatment. At this stage the prospect of a cure is considerably lessened, but what is even worse, in the sociological sense, the tuberculous person, living most likely in an overcrowded house, has probably communicated the disease to other members of the family or such others as have been in repeated contact with the patient in workplace or elsewhere. The more particular measures in the scheme for the prevention of Tuberculosis are amply provided for in the City of Dublin, with its staff of Tuberculosis

officers, special dispensaries and various institutions for the treatment of Tuberculosis in its several forms. Yet, reference to Table 9, which sets out by age and sex the number of deaths that occurred from Pulmonary Tuberculosis alone in this City in 1936 will show how serious the problem here still is. Of these 602 deaths some 87 per cent. occurred in persons aged



between 15 and 55 years. When one considers that these are the wage-earners from the houses in which these deaths occurred it is not difficult to imagine the adverse effect such losses have on the growing dependents of the deceased persons, not to mention the privation which must have accompanied the period of months or years which preceded the death of the breadwinner. Apart from the specific measures available for the early detection, isolation and treatment of Tuberculosis, the complete solution of the



problem can never be found unless the underlying conditions which predispose and facilitate the spread of the disease are corrected. Undernourishment and overcrowding, in other words, the accompaniments of poverty, are fundamentally the cause of much of our Tuberculosis, and again it must be urged that no effort should be spared in the endeavour to solve the problem of overcrowding in the City of Dublin. Until such time as the considerable proportion of our population which at present is forced, through lack of other suitable accommodation, to live in single rooms in tenement dwellings and converted stables, no real or lasting improvement can be hoped for from the well intentioned efforts of our existing Tuberculosis Scheme.

No statement on the solution of the problem of Tuberculosis in this City would be complete if it did not direct attention to the following matters.

Early cases of Tuberculosis amongst our working classes, who have a family dependent on them, are not disposed towards institutional treatment whilst they can at all manage to continue in their employment. Should the patient be an employed wage-earner, it is idle to expect him to take advantage of institutional treatment in the knowledge—that happens in so many cases—that he leaves his wife and children depending on the grant from the National Health



Assurance Scheme for rent, food, etc. Furthermore, a housing scheme embracing a system of differential rental which would discriminate in favour of the tuberculous, is needed. A tuberculous family, other things being equal, cannot afford to pay the rent for the type of home they should have and in which isolation of the tuberculous member or members could be secured. Such houses are as essential to a Tuberculosis Scheme as are dispensaries and institutions. To supply them on the basis outlined is the duty of the local authority, but in such a scheme there should be recoupment from the State, as there is at present for the Sanatorium. Needless to say, such a scheme will prove expensive, but it will have to be faced before it can be claimed that everything is being done that can be done in the effort to wipe out this disease.

TABLE 9.

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, CITY OF DUBLIN, 1936.

Age		Males	Females	Totals	Per cent.
0-14	...	29	32	61	10·13
15-24	...	66	89	155	25·75
25-34	...	67	80	147	24·42
35-44	...	72	39	111	18·43
45-54	...	49	17	66	10·98
55-64	...	32	17	49	8·13
65+>	...	7	6	13	2·16
		322	280	602	100·00

TABLE 10.  
DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, CITY OF DUBLIN, 1936.

	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
Age	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-14	1	4	2	1	3	1	5	5	2	4	5	2	1	3	3	2	-	-	3	4	3	3	1	3
15-24	6	7	8	9	6	12	4	4	4	17	5	2	7	4	8	5	4	9	7	6	6	10	1	4
25-34	4	6	11	8	6	5	7	7	8	7	2	5	5	6	1	7	8	12	6	6	5	6	4	5
35-44	6	-	9	-	9	5	9	2	4	5	4	8	6	3	7	2	3	4	5	3	7	4	3	3
45-54	5	2	8	2	4	1	3	-	11	4	3	3	2	1	2	-	3	-	2	2	-	1	6	1
55-64	3	3	3	2	2	2	5	-	2	1	5	3	1	2	4	2	1	-	1	-	3	1	2	1
63+>	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1
	26	22	42	23	30	26	33	19	32	39	24	23	22	20	26	18	19	26	24	21	24	25	20	18
	48		65		56		52		71		47		42		44		45		45		49		38	
	169				170				131				132											

The prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis in the wage-earning and the very poor classes is a problem which differs fundamentally from that presented by Tuberculosis in the more favoured classes.

The working class patient who has had the benefit of sanatorium treatment is not in a position to continue to practise the principles of treatment laid down in the institution as is the well-off type of patient on his return home. He cannot have the fresh air, nourishing food, rest and freedom from worry which are so essential to his well-being.

A further urgent need in the prevention of Tuberculosis, which is the only possible way of eradicating this scourge from our working people, is the establishment of preventoria or institutions where persons who have been particularly exposed to infection may be sent for periods of convalescence. Such timely intervention would in many instances prevent the disease from establishing itself. In this connection it may be mentioned that it is appalling the number of cases on record in this City where one member of a family follows on another in seeking treatment at our dispensaries and other institutions.

Table 10 sets out the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the year 1936, classified for age, sex, and month of occurrence. It will be seen there that the quota for January-March quarter is, as usual, in excess of the quarterly average.

The deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 138, which is 17 less than the average figure from this cause during the three-year period 1933-35.

TABLE 11.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ALL FORMS OF TUBERCULOUS DISEASES REGISTERED EACH YEAR DURING THE 10 YEARS, 1926-35, WITH THE RESPECTIVE RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION REPRESENTED THEREBY.

Year	Deaths from all forms of Tuberculous Diseases		Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
1926 ...	697	1.66	509	1.21
1927 ...	845	2.01	668	1.59
1928 ...	723	1.72	568	1.35
1929 ...	752	1.77	595	1.40
1930 ...	748	1.82	586	1.43
1931 ...	814	1.98	617	1.50
1932 ...	695	1.67	551	1.32
1933 ...	741	1.76	584	1.39
1934 ...	714	1.68	570	1.34
1935 ...	729	1.79	565	1.41
Total, 1926-35	7,458	17.86	5,813	13.94
Average, 1926-35	745.8	1.786	581.3	1.394
1936 ...	740	1.59	602	1.29

## PNEUMONIA.

The deaths returned as caused by Pneumonia in the year 1936 numbered 673, representing a rate of 1.44 per 1,000 of the population as compared with a rate of 1.59 for 1935. The average number of deaths returned to this cause in the preceding three-year period was 634. The age-distribution of the deaths from Pneumonia is given in Table 12 for the decennial period 1926-35.



TABLE 12.

AGE-DISTRIBUTION OF PNEUMONIA DEATHS, 1926-35.

Year	Pneumonia (All Forms)						All Ages
	Under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 + >	
1926	105	103	14	60	57	55	394
1927	193	194	22	77	108	81	675
1928	113	108	13	58	67	47	406
1929	131	136	16	76	96	67	522
1930	190	156	21	59	106	83	615
1931	172	224	49	82	137	109	773
1932	174	133	38	77	113	103	637
1933	154	149	45	76	159	113	696
1934	168	94	31	47	97	84	521
1935	181	136	34	74	143	97	665
Total	1,581	1,433	283	686	1,083	838	5,904
Per Cent.	26.7	24.3	4.6	11.6	18.4	14.3	99.9

## INFLUENZA.

The deaths returned as caused by Influenza in the year 1936 numbered 41, of which 21 were males and 20 females. The rate per 1,000 of the population represented by the number for the year was .09, as compared with .19 in the preceding year. These deaths were registered as follows:—41 per cent. in the first quarter of the year; 22 per cent. in the second quarter; 7 per cent. in the third quarter, and 29 per cent. in the fourth quarter. However, the figure is below the average of the preceding ten years, and there is no unusual feature in the age distribution of the deaths as may be seen from an inspection of Table 13.

TABLE 13.

## INFLUENZA DEATHS, CITY OF DUBLIN.

Ages		Males	Females	Totals	Per cent.
0-14	...	2	1	3	7·32
15-24	...	—	—	—	—
25-34	...	4	—	4	9·76
35-44	...	1	1	2	4·88
45-54	...	2	2	4	9·76
55-64	...	4	3	7	17·01
65+>	...	8	13	21	51·21
Total	...	21	20	41	100·00

Table 14 sets out the age-distribution of the deaths from Influenza during the decennial period 1927-36. It will be noted that 67 per cent. of Influenza deaths occur at ages later than 45 years.

TABLE 14.

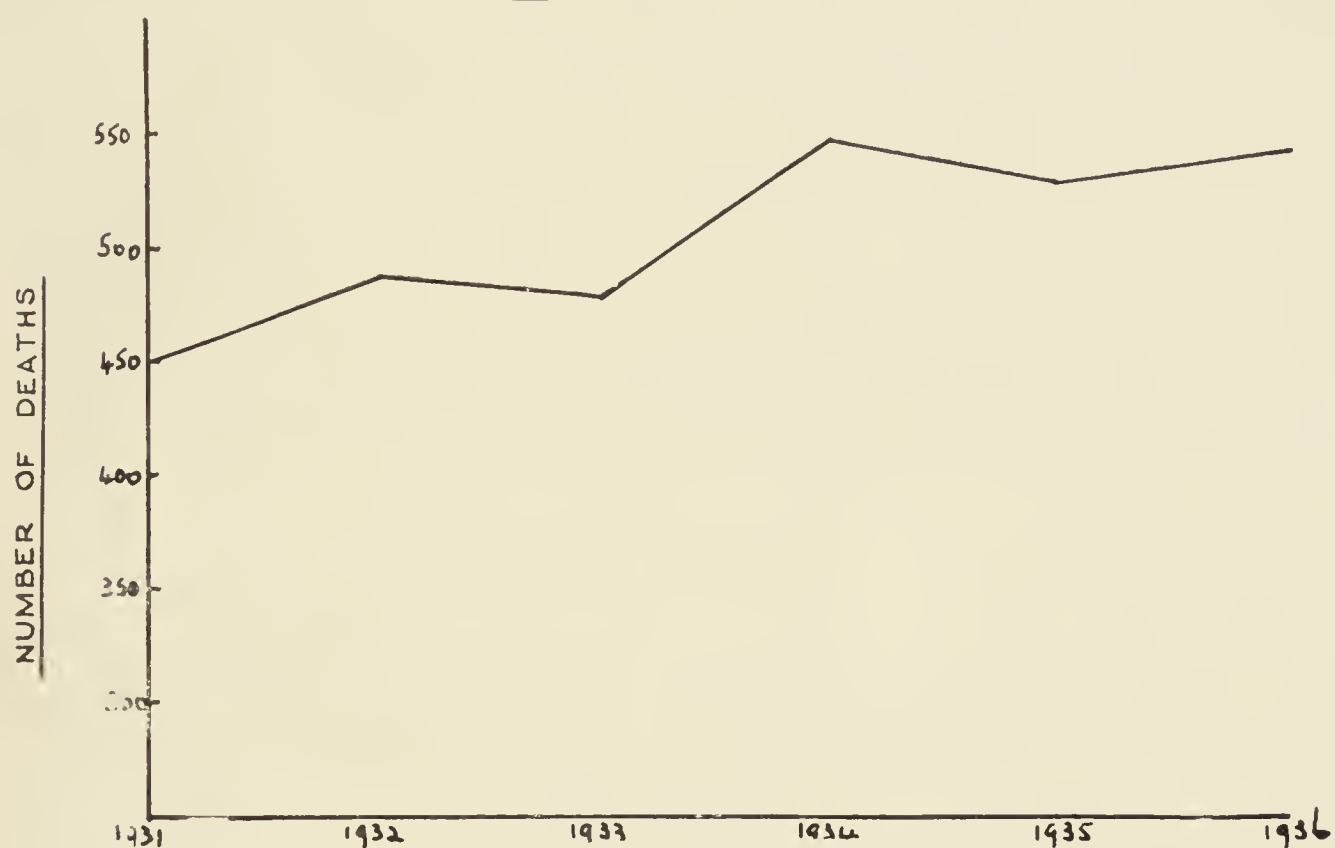
## AGE-DISTRIBUTION OF INFLUENZA DEATHS, 1927-1936.

			0-4	5-14	15-44	45-60
1927	...	...	12	4	29	78
1928	...	...	5	2	15	32
1929	...	...	14	4	36	110
1930	...	...	1	3	7	29
1931	...	...	6	3	20	93
1932	...	...	9	17	18	78
1933	...	...	17	7	29	136
1934	...	...	2	1	12	16
1935	...	...	—	7	24	52
1936	...	...	3	—	6	32
Total Deaths			69	48	196	656
Per cent. Deaths			7·12	4·96	20·23	67·69

## CANCER.

During the year 1936 there were 540 deaths attributed to Cancer, equivalent to a rate of 1·2 per 1,000 of the population. This compares with 527, or 1·23

CANCER DEATHS. CITY OF DUBLIN. 1931-'36



per 1,000 of the population for the year 1935. In Table 15 is set out the age-distribution of deaths from Cancer during the quinquennial period 1931-35. The column showing Total Deaths per year continues to present a significant increase from year to year as is reflected in the accompanying graph.

TABLE 15.  
AGE-DISTRIBUTION OF CANCER DEATHS, 1931-1935.

	Under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 + >	Total
1931 ...	—	1	5	40	239	165	450
1932 ...	1	1	2	54	279	147	484
1933 ...	—	—	5	47	253	173	478
1934 ...	—	2	—	190	311	41	544
1935 ...	—	—	4	157	313	53	527

## DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis caused 256 deaths (137 being males, and 119 females) among children under two years of age in 1936, which is 53 above the number in 1935, and 96 above the average (160) for the three-year period 1933–35; and is equivalent to a rate of  $\cdot 54$  per 1,000 of the population. Of the total deaths registered, 212, or  $82\cdot 81$  per cent. were amongst children under six months. 36 of the deaths occurred in the first quarter of the year; 23 in the second; 96 in the third, and 101 in the last quarter. An analysis of these deaths is presented in Table 16, and it may be noted how important this cause of death is in the infant at the milk feeding age.

TABLE 16.

DEATHS FROM DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS, 1936.

Ages	Males	Females	Totals	Per cent.
Under 6 months	110	102	212	$82\cdot 81$
6 months–1 year	22	15	37	$14\cdot 45$
1 year–2 years ...	5	2	7	$2\cdot 74$
	137	119	256	$100\cdot 00$

## WHOOPIING COUGH.

Whooping Cough, like Measles, is not a compulsory notifiable disease in the City of Dublin. Indications as to its incidence, however, can only be judged by the deaths registered. During the year 1936 there were 57 deaths attributed to this cause, representing a rate of  $\cdot 12$  per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 18 deaths and a rate of  $\cdot 04$  in 1935. An exami-



nation of the annual deaths recorded from this cause since 1926, shown in Table 18 will reveal that the figure rises and falls in alternate years as a result of the epidemics which recur in periodic fashion, births bringing the required susceptibles for these epidemics in our population. The regular undulation faltered in 1930, but at this point also took place the considerable population change already referred to in an earlier section of this Report. Since that time the periodicity seems to have resumed its earlier character, and the odd years now escape the more severe epidemics of this disease.

In Table 17 is set out the age-sex distribution of deaths from Whooping Cough in 1936. 56, or 98·2 per cent. of the deaths occurred in children under 5 years of age, and approximately 80 per cent. occurred in the first year of life. Whooping Cough not only causes numerous deaths in infants and young children, but frequently is a cause of permanent physical defect in the survivor. The catarrhal state of the lungs which frequently results from this infection present a favourable site for the development of Tuberculosis.

TABLE 17.  
DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH, CITY OF DUBLIN, 1936.

Ages		Males	Females	Totals	Per cent.
0-1	...	24	22	46	80·70
1-2	...	4	3	7	12·28
2-5	...	1	2	3	5·26
5-7	...	1	—	1	1·76
		30	27	57	100·00

Table 18 shows the age-distribution of Whooping Cough deaths over the decennial period 1927-1936, and stresses the relative importance of this cause of deaths in those under 5 years of age.

TABLE 18.

AGE-DISTRIBUTION OF WHOOPING-COUGH DEATHS, 1927-1936.

		Under 1 year	1-4	5-14
1927	...	79	106	13
1928	...	10	6	1
1929	...	37	47	3
1930	...	36	29	2
1931	...	19	12	—
1932	...	66	53	2
1933	...	26	15	1
1934	...	50	35	3
1935	...	10	7	1
1936	...	46	10	1
Total Deaths ...		379	320	27
Per cent. Deaths		52·2	44·1	3·7

## MEASLES.

Measles is not included in the list of notifiable diseases which are required to be notified by Medical Practitioners, so that no actual figures as to its yearly incidence are available. Like Whooping Cough and other non-notifiable diseases, its incidence is ascertainable only from the deaths registered. During the year 1936, 90 deaths were registered from this cause, of which number 86, or 95·56 per cent. were of children under 5 years of age. 87 deaths occurred from this cause in 1935, and 1931 with 223 deaths represents the last severe epidemic of Measles. On consulting Table 20 the deaths from this cause are seen to have been relatively high in number in the years 1928 and 1931.

Table 19 sets out the age-sex distribution of the deaths recorded during 1936, and Table 20 gives the

age-distribution of deaths from Measles over the past ten years. It may be seen from Table 20 that 94·35 per cent. of the total deaths occurred amongst children under 5 years of which 23·14 per cent. were in the first year of life. A close inspection of this Table will reveal the relative importance of this disease as a cause of death in very young children.

TABLE 19.

Ages		Males	Females	Totals	Per cent.
0-1	...	13	17	30	} = 95·56
1-2	...	13	21	34	
2-3	...	6	6	12	
3-4	...	4	1	5	
4-5	...	—	5	5	
5-9	...	2	2	4	} = 4·44
10+>	...	6	—	—	
		38	52	90	100·00

TABLE 20.

AGE-DISTRIBUTION OF MEASLES DEATHS, 1927—1936.

Year			Under 1 year	1-4	5-14	Total
1927	...	...	8	45	8	61
1928	...	...	28	124	8	160
1929	...	...	1	2	—	3
1930	...	...	15	65	5	85
1931	...	...	44	172	7	223
1932	...	...	8	34	—	42
1933	...	...	9	58	5	72
1934	...	...	3	8	—	11
1935	...	...	47	35	5	87
1936	...	...	30	51	9	90
Total Deaths			193	594	47	834
Per cent. Deaths			23·14	71·21	5·64	99·99

TABLE 21.

YEAR	Total Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population	Deaths under One Year.	Infant Mortality* Rate.	Typhoid.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Diarrheal Diseases.	Dysentery.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Tuberculosis, Other Forms.	Cancer.	Influenza.
1926. Deaths Rate	6,409	15.29	1,241	114	9 .02	65 .16	24 .05	43 .10	65 .16	338 .80	—	509 1.21	188 .45	495 1.18	81 .19
1927. Deaths Rate	7,085	16.83	1,229	115	6 .02	61 .15	14 .03	220 .52	74 .18	199 .47	3 .01	668 1.59	177 .42	485 1.15	178 .42
1928. Deaths Rate	6,320	15.0	1,042	98	7 .02	184 .44	17 .04	27 .06	50 .12	215 .51	2 .09	568 1.35	155 .37	524 1.24	70 .17
1929. Deaths Rate	6,878	16.25	1,074	101	3 .01	3 .01	8 .02	94 .22	65 .15	191 .45	—	595 1.40	157 .37	502 1.18	225 .53
1930. Deaths Rate	6,212	15.12	1,031	98	1 .00	85 .21	7 .02	67 .08	78 .17	150 .35	—	586 1.43	162 .39	481 1.17	40 .10
1931. Deaths Rate	6,562	15.91	977	94	5 .01	223 .56	20 .05	31 .08	72 .17	144 .35	—	617 1.5	197 .48	439 1.06	122 .30
1932. Deaths Rate	6,536	15.72	1,067	102	14 .04	42 .10	22 .05	123 .30	82 .20	190 .46	2 .00	551 1.32	144 0.35	473 1.14	120 .29
1933. Deaths Rate	6,405	15.3	891	83	9 .02	72 .17	8 .02	42 .10	111 .26	152 .36	—	584 1.39	157 .37	473 1.13	189 .45
1934. Deaths Rate	5,748	13.6	878	79	11 .03	11 .03	4 .01	89 .21	75 .18	124 .28	—	570 1.34	144 .34	534 1.26	32 .08
1935. Deaths Rate	6,506	15.2	1,067	93	2 .00	87 .18	18 .04	18 .04	91 .21	203 .48	—	565 1.41	164 .38	527 1.23	83 .19
1936. Deaths Rate	6,996	15.0	1,337	115	11 .02	90 .19	66 .14	57 .12	110 .23	254 .54	—	602 1.29	138 .30	540 1.2	40 0.1

\* Rate per 1,000 Births.



The Returns of Notifiable Infectious Diseases in the years 1935 and 1936 are given in Table 22. Measles, Whooping Cough and Diarrhœal Diseases are not notifiable in Dublin, thus accounting for the blank entries under these headings.

TABLE 22.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED UNDER THE "INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889," AND THE "TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION (IRELAND) ACT, 1908" (REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN).

	1935	1936
Enteric Fever ...	22	53
Pyrexia ...	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	907	1,768
Diphtheria ...	936	870
Erysipelas ...	158	188
Puerperal Fever ...	23	18
Malaria ...	—	—
Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	135	120
Cerebro-Spinal Menin- gitis ...	19	33
Measles ...	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—
Diarrhœal Diseases ...	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	2	2
Ophthalmia Neona- torum ...	—	1
Tuberculosis ...	545	690
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	3
Total ...	2,747	3,746

Table 23 is given below, showing the number of cases of the undermentioned diseases treated during the year 1936 in the principal Dublin Hospitals in which cases of infectious diseases are received. The number of cases received at Vergemount Hospital, Clonskea, are also appended in Table 24.

TABLE 23.

TABLE 23 SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF THE UNDERMENTIONED DISEASES TREATED DURING THE YEAR 1936 (53 WEEKS), IN THE PRINCIPAL DUBLIN HOSPITALS.

DISEASES	No. of Cases in Hospital at close of previous year	No. admitted during year	Discharged	Died	No. under treatment at close of period
Enteric Fever	1	58	43	9	7
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	4	109	98	9	6
Scarlet Fever	248	1,990	2,007	60	171
Diphtheria	145	1,060	914	113	178
Pneumonia	11	157	131	27	10

TABLE 24.

## VERGEMOUNT HOSPITAL, CLONSKEA.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER FOR 1936.

DISEASES				No. of Cases in Hospital	No. Died	No. of Cases Recovered
Measles	...	...	...	9	—	9
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	462	18	444
Parotitis	...	...	...	2	—	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	98	7	91
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1	—	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1	1	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	3	—	3
Varicella	...	...	...	—	—	—
Observation	...	...	...	3	—	3
Meningitis	...	...	...	1	1	—
TOTAL				579	27	552

The returns of cases of Infectious Diseases from the year 1926 to the year 1936 inclusive, are set out in Table 25.

TABLE 25.

## RETURN OF CASES OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES FROM YEAR 1926.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Total for 10 years 1926- 1935	Average No. of Cases per annum for 10 years	1936
Typhus ...	1	1	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	9	0.9	—
Typhoid Fever ...	28	26	24	15	28	26	96	49	38	22	352	35.2	53
Diphtheria ...	475	440	407	500	646	634	862	1,073	983	936	6,956	695.6	870
Scarlet Fever ...	614	386	638	430	435	1,015	1,082	714	661	907	6,882	688.2	1,768
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	3	4	3	8	6	15	19	58	5.8	33
Continued Fever ...	1	2	8	7	6	—	1	—	1	—	26	2.6	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	6	5	1	5	1	—	18	1.8	3
Erysipelas ...	79	59	73	55	31	55	105	117	128	158	860	86.0	188
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	7	7	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	23	2.3	1
Pneumonia (Influenzal and Other Forms) ...	230	246	201	256	334	289	253	196	134	135	2,274	227.4	120
Puerperal Sepsis ...	8	2	8	11	5	10	12	12	15	23	106	10.6	18
Dysentery ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.1	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.1	—
Tuberculosis ...	784	588	855	818	829	858	612	664	646	545	7,199	719.9	690
TOTAL ...	2,222	1,758	2,225	2,103	2,324	2,895	3,035	2,836	2,622	2,745	24,765	2476.5	3,744

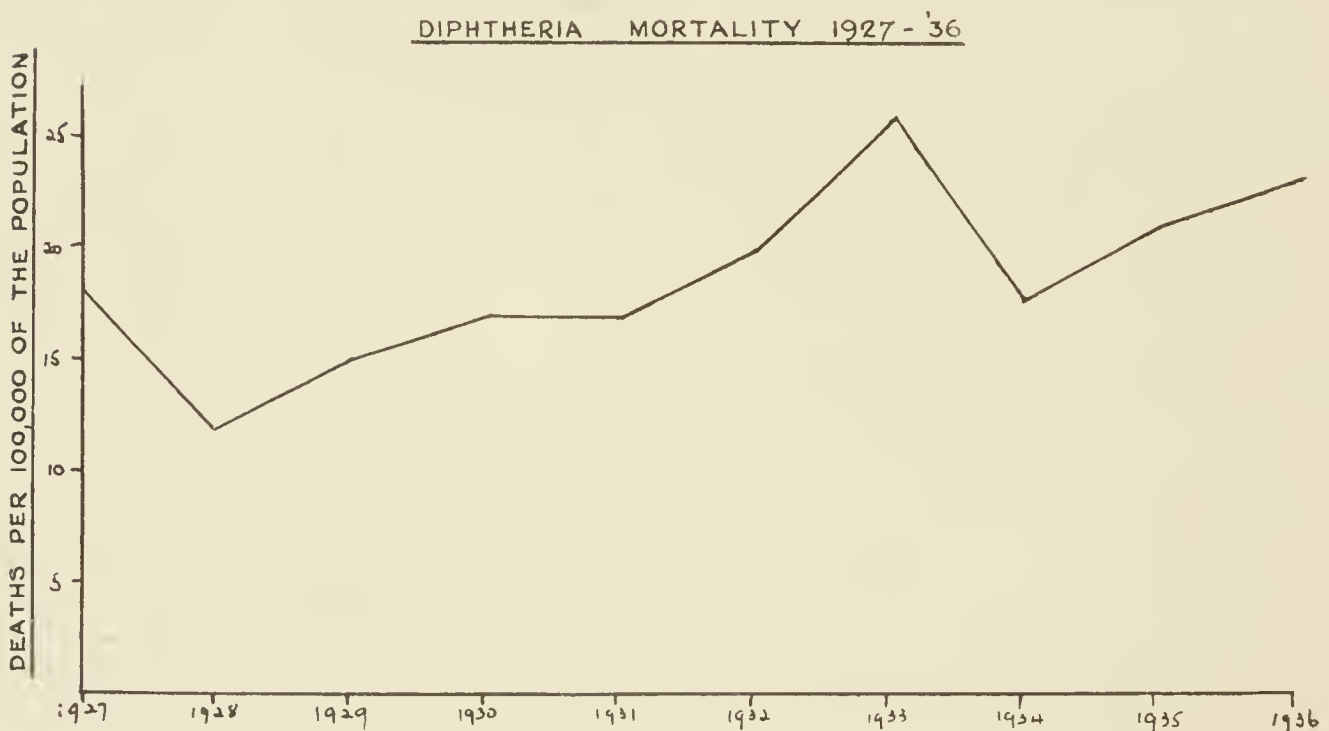


## DIPHTHERIA.

In the year 1936 there were 870 cases of Diphtheria recorded. This figure reveals a continued fall in the incidence of this disease from the peak figure of 1073 returned in 1933. Apparently the crest of the epidemic wave has passed, but the disease as it is seen to the present time, is still very virulent in form, and carries a high case-fatality rate. There were 110 deaths from this disease in 1936 which represents a fatality-rate of 12·6. This number of deaths from diphtheria has only once before been equalled in this City, and that was in the year 1933. Accordingly any abatement in the notifications of this disease must be regarded as the direct result of immunization, both natural and artificial, rather than the result of any diminished virulence of the infecting strains present in our population.

Diphtheria is one of the few diseases from which the individual can be protected by artificial means which preclude the risk incurred in depending on the haphazard methods of Nature. This protection is offered to the children of the City of Dublin in the form of an immunization scheme which caters for school-going children, and also those of the pre-school age-groups. The figures set out in Table 26 show the numbers who availed of immunization since the inception of the scheme in 1932, classified for age

and sex in the year in which protected. Although the total figures immunized from year to year show an increase, it is to be regretted that the Under 5 Years group does not show either the same proportion of those living at that age protected, or the progressive increase of "protections" within the group, as do the older age-groups. This state of affairs is particularly undesirable when it is known, as Table 27 will



show, that diphtheria is decidedly more fatal in this age-group than at any other period of life. More than 50 per cent. of the deaths recorded from this cause in the past ten years have been in this age-group. A further consideration in the case of these young children is the fact that they will shortly be entering on school life when they will be brought into intimate contact with a school population which must necessarily have a high "carrier" rate, since they are school children who have lived through a diphtheria epidemic. Table 30 gives the Diphtheria notifications classified for age and sex and the month of occurrence.

TABLE 26.

ANTI-DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION.

AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE IMMUNIZED IN THE YEAR OF PROTECTION.

Ages	1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		Totals
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
0-4 ...	294	333	367	286	737	635	926	936	1,559	1,541	2,316	2,102	2,462	2,404	16,898
5-9 ...	163	155	210	233	357	443	539	624	2,376	1,972	7,155	6,975	2,364	2,217	25,783
10-14...	2	7	10	13	18	17	35	99	1,305	633	5,685	5,947	841	905	15,517
15+>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	48	25	369	385	185	125	1,140
	459	495	587	532	1,112	1,095	1,505	1,662	5,288	4,171	15,525	15,409	5,852	5,651	
	954		1,119		2,207		3,162		9,459		30,934		11,503		59,338

TABLE 27.

ESTIMATED DIPHTHERIA ATTACK-RATES AT AGES,  
CITY OF DUBLIN, 1936.

Age			Estimated Population	Attack Rate per 1,000
0-4	...	...	50,183	5·6
5-9	...	...	41,952	7·9
10-14	...	...	42,233	2·8
15+>	...	...	333,323	0·4

TABLE 28.

CITY OF DUBLIN DIPHTHERIA NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS, 1936,  
CLASSIFIED FOR AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE.

Age	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL		Fatality Rate
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
0-4	143	30	141	26	284	56	19·7
5-9	149	21	182	21	331	42	12·6
10-14	45	3	73	4	118	7	5·9
15+>	44	2	93	3	137	5	3·5
	481	56	489	54	870	110	12·6



TABLE 29.

DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA, CITY OF DUBLIN, 1926-1936.

			0-4	5-14	15+>	Total.
1926	...	...	40	12	3	55
1927	...	...	48	10	2	60
1928	...	...	33	9	1	43
1929	...	...	41	18	—	59
1930	...	...	45	30	3	78
1931	...	...	50	19	3	72
1932	...	...	47	33	2	82
1933	...	...	55	55	—	110
1934	...	...	32	42	2	76
1935	...	...	49	36	4	89
1936	...	...	56	49	5	110
Total Deaths ...			496	313	25	834
Per cent. Deaths			59·47	37·53	2·99	99·99

TABLE 30.

CITY OF DUBLIN DIPHTHERIA CASES, 1936.

CLASSIFIED IN AGE AND SEX GROUPS.

Age Groups	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0-4	9	8	18	12	9	8	17	10	12	10	11	8	5	11	14	16	10	14	11	15	18	17	9	12	284
5-9	16	20	19	20	23	13	11	4	17	16	5	13	7	15	6	10	15	20	7	26	11	13	9	15	331
10-14	2	1	7	7	4	8	1	1	4	4	2	3	2	8	3	12	3	4	4	11	5	4	8	10	118
15+>	5	6	11	17	5	4	2	7	3	6	-	7	3	6	1	3	2	9	2	9	4	12	6	7	137
	32	35	55	56	41	33	31	22	36	36	18	31	17	40	24	41	30	47	24	61	38	46	32	44	870
	67		111		74		53		72		49		57		65		77		85		84		76		

TOTAL...870.

TABLE 31.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IMMUNIZED AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Year			Pre-School.	School.
1930	...	...	627	327
1931	...	...	653	466
1932	...	...	1,372	835
1933	...	...	1,862	1,300
1934	...	...	3,100	6,359
1935	...	...	4,418	26,516
1936	...	...	4,866	6,637
1930-1936			16,898	42,440

## SCARLET FEVER.

During the year 1936, 1,768 cases of Scarlet Fever were reported, a case rate of  $\cdot 38$  per 1,000 of the population. Of these cases, 66 proved fatal, making a mortality rate of  $\cdot 04$  per 1,000 cases, and  $\cdot 14$  per thousand of the population. These cases will be found classified for age and sex and month of occurrence in Table 34.

The age-sex distribution of deaths registered from this cause will be found in Table 32. It may be noticed that of the total deaths, 72·74 per cent. occurred amongst children under 5 years of age.

In Table 33 the deaths from Scarlet Fever at various ages are given for the period 1927-36. Practically two-thirds of the deaths from this disease in the City of Dublin occur in children under 5 years of age.

TABLE 32.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Cent.
0-4 ... ..	32	16	48	72·74
5-9 ... ..	3	9	12	18·18
10-14 ... ..	—	3	3	4·54
15+> ... ..	2	1	3	4·54
	37	29	66	100·00

TABLE 33.

## AGE-DISTRIBUTION OF SCARLET FEVER DEATHS, 1927-36.

	0-4	5-14	15+>
1927 ... ..	3	2	1
1928 ... ..	3	2	2
1929 ... ..	8	4	—
1930 ... ..	8	2	—
1931 ... ..	14	5	—
1932 ... ..	13	7	4
1933 ... ..	8	—	1
1934 ... ..	4	—	—
1935 ... ..	12	2	4
1936 ... ..	48	15	3
Total Deaths ...	121	39	15
Per cent. Deaths ...	69·14	22·3	8·56



TABLE 34.

CITY OF DUBLIN—SCARLET FEVER CASES 1936.—CLASSIFIED IN AGE AND SEX GROUPS.

Ages	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-4	33	30	31	26	17	17	22	15	19	31	23	28	38	32	40	54	35	27	21	32	35	26	23	19
5-9	28	29	27	27	31	22	13	30	25	40	19	25	31	55	25	44	26	23	37	37	29	29	15	18
10-14	8	12	15	12	10	8	5	11	9	3	4	9	5	5	10	10	4	10	12	7	10	13	4	9
15+>	7	12	11	19	3	18	8	15	5	8	1	15	5	5	5	9	3	8	3	9	7	8	7	16
	76	83	84	84	61	63	48	71	58	82	46	77	79	97	80	117	68	68	73	85	81	76	49	62
	159		168		126		119		140		123		176		197		136		158		157		111	

## ENTERIC FEVER.

During the year 1936 there occurred 53 cases of Enteric Fever, which represents a case-rate of 0·11 per 1,000 of the population. There were 11 deaths recorded from this disease, which is equivalent to a rate of ·02 per 1,000 of the population. In 1935 there were 2 deaths from Enteric Fever out of a total of 22 cases.

The number of cases in 1936 is 18 above the average for the decennial period, 1926-35.

Although the absolute increase in the Enteric Fever rate cited has to be recorded, it is not to be considered that this disease existed in epidemic form in the accepted meaning of the term. "Contact infection" accounted for a certain proportion of the cases, and in no instance was a case, or group of cases, traced to an infected milk supply or other common food source.

When it is known that thousands of people in this City are compelled to live in homes in which there are not adequate sanitary conveniences, and that many of these people have perforce to use lavatories common to several families, which really represent little advance (if any) on the privy closets of earlier times when there were hundreds of cases annually in the City, it is remarkable that the Enteric Fever attack-rate is not even higher than it actually is at the moment.

Many of the lavatories referred to are neglected, as common property inevitably is, and generally very much misused. It can readily be understood how the intervention of flies alone could account for the transmission of much of this disease as it is seen at the present time.

Needless to say, there are carrier and missed cases in our population, and of these a certain proportion must necessarily use the type of lavatory to which reference has been made. The solution to this minor public health problem is the provision of sanitary accommodation for each dwelling as is being provided in all modern housing schemes.

Table 35 sets out the age-distribution of the deaths from Enteric Fever as recorded during the period 1927–36. The age-selection of death from this disease conforms to general experience. Seventy per cent. of the deaths occurred in persons above 15 years of age.

TABLE 35.

AGE-DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERIC FEVER DEATHS, 1927–36.

		Under 1 year	1–5	5–15	15–45	45–65	65 + >
1927	...	—	—	2	2	1	—
1928	...	—	—	—	3	—	—
1929	...	—	—	—	—	1	—
1930	...	—	—	1	—	—	—
1931	...	—	—	1	3	—	—
1932	...	—	—	1	13	—	—
1933	...	—	—	4	4	1	—
1934	...	—	—	8	3	—	—
1935	...	—	—	—	2	—	—
1936	...	—	—	1	8	2	—
Total Deaths	...	—	—	18	38	5	—
Per cent. Deaths	...	—	—	29·51	62·29	8·20	—

## CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

There were 33 notifications of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis received during the year, representing a case rate of  $\cdot 07$  per 1,000 of the population. Deaths from this cause, ascertained from the Registrar-General's weekly returns of deaths, numbered 30, equivalent to a rate of  $\cdot 06$  per 1,000 of the population.

## ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Deaths from Encephalitis Lethargica numbered 4, representing a rate of  $\cdot 008$  per 1,000 of the population.

## ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.

Deaths from this cause numbered 2, equivalent to a rate of  $\cdot 004$  per 1,000 of the population.



TABLE 36.

Showing for the Year 1936 (53 weeks), ended 2nd January, 1937, the mortality from All Causes and from some of the Principal Causes of Residents of the several REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS comprising the CITY OF DUBLIN, also the Deaths at certain age periods and the number of Uncertified Deaths.

REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS, &c.		INFANT MOR- TALITY per 1,000 BIRTHS	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVING * REPRESENTED BY DEATHS		AGES AT DEATH								DEATHS FROM										Inquest Cases	In Public Institutions	Number of Uncertified Deaths																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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					Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Small-pox, Typhus	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping-cough	Diphtheria	Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 years	Influenza	Pulmonary	Tuber- culosis	Cancer				Pneumonia	Other Diseases of Res- piratory System	Violence	Other Causes																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTIONS





## COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUBLIN.

Report by Dr. Joseph T. Daniel, Chief Tuberculosis Officer, on  
Administration of Sanatorium Benefit for Year 1936.

In consequence of the extension of the City Boundary, a new Dispensary was provided in the year 1933 at the Meath Hospital premises to deal with cases from the Added Areas on the South side and from portion of the old South City. An additional staff of one doctor, two nurses and a compounder, was appointed.

During the year under review 2,502 primary attendances were recorded at the Dispensaries of which 2,248 or 91·85% were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis. Table A shows the number of new cases examined at the Dispensaries each month during the year.

TABLE A.

			Charles Street Dispensary.	Meath Hospital Dispensary.	Total.
January	...	...	129	52	181
February	...	...	130	52	182
March	...	...	154	69	223
April	...	...	152	67	219
May	...	...	191	81	272
June	...	...	182	65	247
July	...	...	170	55	225
August	...	...	138	56	194
September	...	...	162	62	224
October	...	...	135	62	197
November	...	...	148	48	196
December	...	...	106	36	142
TOTAL	...	...	1,797	705	2,502

Table B shows the total number of attendances of old cases at the Dispensaries and under observation at the beginning of each month.

TABLE B.

			Charles Street Dispensary.	Meath Hospital Dispensary.	Total.
January	...	...	2,417	826	3,243
February	...	...	2,094	875	2,969
March	...	...	2,282	949	3,231
April	...	...	2,114	744	2,858
May	...	...	2,270	885	3,155
June	...	...	2,278	793	3,071
July	...	...	2,589	844	3,433
August	...	...	2,126	754	2,880
September	...	...	2,054	861	2,915
October	...	...	2,107	838	2,945
November	...	...	1,919	785	2,704
December	...	...	1,671	714	2,385
TOTAL	...	...	25,921	9,868	33,789

Table C shows the number of domiciliary visits paid by nurses during the year 1936.

TABLE C.

			Charles Street Dispensary.	Meath Hospital Dispensary.	Total
January	...	...	904	581	1,485
February	...	...	690	559	1,249
March	...	...	919	624	1,543
April	...	...	979	576	1,535
May	...	...	951	600	1,551
June	...	...	753	671	1,424
July	...	...	909	715	1,624
August	...	...	631	441	1,072
September	...	...	881	432	1,313
October	...	...	961	624	1,585
November	...	...	941	644	1,585
December	...	...	932	595	1,527
TOTAL	...	...	10,451	7,062	17,513

During the year 1936, 1,020 domiciliary visits were paid by the Medical Officers, and 1,052 contacts were examined.

Number of Dwellings notified for Disinfection	...	1,288
Number of Dwellings notified as Insanitary	...	137

TABLE D

Shows the occupations of Patients notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Ex-Soldiers	...	...	...	...	8
Electricians	...	...	...	...	1
Children (Males)	...	...	...	...	26
Children (Females)	...	...	...	...	8
Messengers	...	...	...	...	17
Factory hands	...	...	...	...	46
Apprentices	...	...	...	...	5
Housewives	...	...	...	...	142
Waitresses	...	...	...	...	3
Clerks	...	...	...	...	19
Van Drivers	...	...	...	...	3
Labourers	...	...	...	...	75
Domestic Servants	...	...	...	...	41
Attendants	...	...	...	...	2
Motor Drivers	...	...	...	...	11
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	1
Shop Assistants	...	...	...	...	22
Salesmen	...	...	...	...	3
Shoemakers	...	...	...	...	4
Laundresses	...	...	...	...	10
Porters	...	...	...	...	6
Newsboys	...	...	...	...	4
Carpenters	...	...	...	...	3
French Polishers	...	...	...	...	2
Barmen	...	...	...	...	2
No occupation	...	...	...	...	81
Tailors	...	...	...	...	6
Plasterers	...	...	...	...	2
Travellers	...	...	...	...	4
Fitters	...	...	...	...	5
Musicians	...	...	...	...	2
Civil Servants	...	...	...	...	3
Postmen	...	...	...	...	3
Tailoresses	...	...	...	...	3
Packers	...	...	...	...	3
Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	2
Lunatics	...	...	...	...	5
Nurses	...	...	...	...	1
Other occupations	...	...	...	...	106
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	...	<u>590</u>

## TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTIONS.

### Tuberculosis Hospital, Pigeon House Road.

During the year 1936, 137 cases were admitted to this hospital as compared with 124 in 1935. 91 cases were discharged. Deaths numbered 48 as compared with 27 in 1935. Cases in a far-advanced stage of the disease are hospitalized in this Institution.

### Crooksling Sanatorium.

(Report by A. J. WALSH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
Resident Medical Superintendent.)

### ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

During the year the admissions and discharges were as follows :—

No. of Patients Remaining, Dec. 31st, 1935	Admitted	Discharged	Died	Trans- ferred	Remaining Dec. 31st 1936
143	429	351	9	40	172

The 429 patients admitted may be classified according to their age periods :—

	Under 10	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65—	Total
Males ...	16	13	65	71	54	29	17	1	266
Females	18	22	65	42	15	1	—	—	163

It was regrettable that but few were early cases, or at any rate cases in whom active treatment could be instituted. People are too often content to ignore the “slight cough,” and it is only after a lapse of several months that the pressure of relatives, or the incidence of “discolouration” makes them consult their own doctor or the Tuberculosis Officer.



## CLASSIFICATION.

Patients in the Sanatorium are grouped according as tubercle bacilli have or have not been found in the sputum, urine, fæces, pleural fluid, etc. Class A includes those patients in whom tubercle bacilli have never been found, and Class B those in whom tubercle bacilli have been found at some time. Class B is further divided into sub-classes, B1, B2 and B3. In Sub-class B1 are those cases in whom there is at the most only slight constitutional disturbance. In Sub-Class B3 are those cases with profound constitutional disturbance, marked impairment of function, and with little or no prospect of recovery. Sub-Class B2 includes all cases which cannot be included in Sub-Classes B1 and B3. A patient may be diagnosed as tuberculous and assigned to Class A, but once tubercle bacilli have been demonstrated, he is transferred to Class B, and remains in that Class even though the bacilli are never again found. In this matter we would greatly appreciate the help of the Tuberculosis Officers if, on sending cases here, they would state in every instance the result of the sputum examination made outside, and where the sputum is negative for tubercle bacilli, if they would state whether or not it has always been so. The following is a classification of the patients admitted during the year, arranged according as they were T.B. Negative or T.B. Positive :—

		MALES	FEMALES
Class A	...	154	94
„ B	...	—	—
„ B1	...	1	—
„ B2	...	91	55
„ B3	...	20	14
		—	—
		266	163

Where no definite information was received regarding a patient's sputum report on admission, and where the first examination here was "negative," the patient was placed in Class A.

Of the 400 patients discharged during the year in only 39 was the disease "quiescent." Of the remaining 361 "not quiescent" cases 181 were improved, 127 showed no improvement, and 44 were more advanced. The figures for discharges and deaths are as follows:—

Quiescent ...	...	39
Not Quiescent:		
Improved	...	181
Not Improved	...	127
Worse ...	...	44
Deaths ...	...	9
Total		400

These figures may be re-arranged according to their classification thus:—

	Quiescent	Improved	Not Improved	Worse	Died	Total
Class A	30	101	76	6	—	213
B1	1	—	—	—	—	1
B2	8	78	42	5	1	134
B3	—	2	9	33	8	52
	39	181	127	44	9	400

### CHILD PATIENTS.

The admission of children (*i.e.*, patients under 15 years) has been terminated. Although there was a

separate Children's Ward in both the Male and Female Sections, arrangements were such that it was impossible to segregate the children from the adults, which, on medical grounds alone, was highly unsatisfactory.

## TREATMENT.

Treatment was directed along the usual lines of graduated exercise, artificial pneumothorax, "gold" therapy, ultra violet light, etc.

### (a) **Graded Exercise.**

A modified form of graduated exercise was introduced during the year. For the first three days after admission the patient is placed on "absolute" rest, and pulse and temperature being within normal limits, he is then placed on ordinary "bed" rest for the remainder of his first week. Thereafter he is allowed up for one hour, and this period is extended by one hour daily until the patient is up all day. He is then put on graded indoor work. It is hoped in 1937 to extend this system to out-door work, when, with the completion of the ground improvements, it will be possible to introduce a graduated scale of gardening under the direction of a full-time gardener. At present the system adopted is for the patient to take set walks over varying distances, but it has the disadvantage that no one can guarantee that the patient carries out the exercise prescribed.

### (b) **Artificial Pneumothorax.**

The number of cases treated by this method during the past year was 43. The number of inductions was 27, and 691 refills were given. 11 cases were admitted



for continuance of treatment after induction elsewhere. The work in this respect may be summarised as follows :—

Number of cases treated	...	...	43
Number of inductions	...	...	27
Number of cases induced elsewhere	...		11
Number of cases terminated—			
(i) due to inadequate collapse			4
(ii) due to advance of disease			6
		—	10
Number of cases continuing elsewhere			14
Number of refills given	...	...	691
Number of aspirations and air replacement	...	...	35

Of the above cases, 2 were induced for the purpose of treatment by bilateral selective collapse, and this treatment was advocated in a third which showed spread in the contralateral lung. At the close of the year none of these patients was yet ready to receive the induction on the opposite side. In three other cases, not included above, artificial pneumothorax was induced to control hæmoptysis, and when the hæmorrhage ceased, the pneumothorax was abandoned, the patient being unsuitable for continued treatment of this kind. The use of Dettol in 0·5 per cent. solution is being tried in the irrigation of the pleural cavity, where fluid of a purulent nature exists, but it is as yet too soon to come to any conclusion with regard to its efficacy.

### (c) “ Gold ” Therapy.

The value of gold salts in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis has always excited controversy, and the assertion that any improvement noted would have occurred in any case, even if the gold salts had not been used, is one which it is very difficult to refute. However, this line of treatment is adopted in every



sanatorium, and my own personal view is that gold is probably a useful assistant to general sanatorium treatment, provided it is given only to suitable patients and provided the dosage is carefully graded. We have been using oleo-sanocrysin, intra-muscular injection being far more convenient than the intra-venous when a large number of patients have to be dealt with at a time. The majority of the patients receiving this treatment state that cough and sputum are diminished, and in 22 cases the sputum has become negative after being positive. The injections are given into the deltoid muscle in increasing doses at weekly intervals, until a total dose of 2·5 grms. has been given, the urine being examined for albumin before each injection. Female patients are given smaller doses, so that for them a course takes 12 weeks whereas for a man it takes 9 weeks. At the end of a course, a period of a month to six weeks is allowed to elapse before commencing on the next. The following is a resumé of the work done:—

Number of cases treated	...	...	87
Number of new cases	...	...	85
Number of courses completed		...	118
Number of courses commenced		...	158
Number of courses terminated :			
(i) due to patient being unsuitable		6	
(ii) due to patient going home		4	
		—	10
Number of patients going home after :			
(i) completing 1 course	...	...	17
(ii) completing 2 courses	...	...	7
(iii) completing 3 courses	...	...	4
Number of injections given	...		1,371

#### (d) Ultra-Violet Light.

Treatment by ultra-violet light was given by means of the general Mercury Vapour Lamp. Forty cases were treated and 674 applications given. The type of case treated was that with adenitis, discharging

sinuses, and also minor ailments, such as chilblains. Treatment of sinuses by the general Mercury Vapour Lamp is not so satisfactory in its results as when the light is applied directly into the sinus, and for this purpose a Kromayer Lamp has been installed, with adaptors for the treatment of sinuses, tonsils and larynges. The lamp is a water-cooled mercury vapour lamp, and light is introduced directly to the lesion through the quartz-glass of the adaptor. The installation took place only in the last few days of the year, and consequently it is not possible to put any results on record.

**(e) Surgical Treatment.**

The number of patients suitable for surgical interference was almost negligible. Two only received such treatment—one Jacobæus operation, and one localised thoracoplasty.

**(f) Insulin and Glucose.**

Five patients were treated with insulin and glucose. They were unsuitable for any other form of special treatment, and the measure was tried more in the hope of benefit rather than in the expectancy of it. Fifteen units of insulin were given twice daily, together with a plentiful supply of porridge for breakfast and glucose during the day. Only one patient responded. The treatment was given over a period of two months, and the patient's general condition showed improvement, with increased appetite and gain in weight.

## X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

The work in the X-Ray Department remained much the same as in the previous years.

No. of Films	...	452
No. of Screen Exams.	...	401

Structural alterations in the department consisted of the building of three dressing cubicles for patients, and of a light trap to enable easy passage to and from the dark room while the developing of films is in progress.

## LABORATORY.

2,339 sputum examinations were made during the year. The condition of the sputum on admission and discharge for the 400 patients who left during the year is as follows:—

ADMISSION.	DISCHARGE.
Positive.	Positive ... 113
Negative	Positive ... 18
Positive	Negative ... 29
Negative	Negative ... 187
Nil	Nil ... 53
	<hr/> 400 <hr/>

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### (a) Patients' Library.

Thanks to the generosity of the Lord Mayor, a library has been started for the patients. The Lord Mayor presented a collection of books to give the library a start, and his gift has been greatly appreciated.

### (b) Headphones.

During the past twelve months headphones have been installed for the benefit of the bed-patients, and have gone far to relieve the monotony which those patients must inevitably feel.





MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE  
SERVICE.



# ANNUAL REPORT

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*YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1936*

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## CITY OF DUBLIN MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

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KERRY REDDIN,

*Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.*

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health.*

CARNEGIE WELFARE CENTRE,  
LORD EDWARD STREET,  
DUBLIN.

For the year under review there has again been an increase in the work carried out under the Scheme.

The establishment of further Welfare Clinics closer to the new building schemes in the City is becoming increasingly urgent. In many cases families have been removed to new areas and owing to their financial condition, they are unable to meet the increased prices for food and transport to and from these areas. It will be obvious that such people cannot attend their former clinics which are now more remote from them. Therefore, the clinics must be brought closer to such areas. This can only be achieved by :—

- (a) Erecting clinics in each of the larger building schemes.
- (b) Using existent Dispensary buildings as clinics.

In many ways this latter is undesirable, but until better provision is available, it is the sole method of service for the outlying areas. There is a definite demand for the service from Kimmage and Crumlin areas, and from the people of Cabra, etc.

We would suggest moving the existent clinic at Harold's Cross into the Kimmage-Crumlin area, and opening a new clinic at Cabra. We are also working under a very considerable handicap in the Seville Place area where the accommodation available is both insufficient and undesirable.

The scheme inaugurated by this Department for the supply of Wet Nurses for premature or delicate babies has been availed of by the different Maternity and Children's Hospitals on many occasions ; also our Health Visitors call on such cases, when they return home, with special regularity. Many cases of albuminuria and threatened eclampsia received special diets under the scheme.

Last year we stressed the fact that there was a definite shortage of maternity beds. We regret that this state of affairs has not improved. Owing to the



home conditions under which many of the poor class of mothers live, it is essential and desirable that they should enter a hospital for their confinement. All the Maternity hospitals in their annual reports speak of this shortage of beds.

It will also be necessary in the near future for the Maternity hospitals to re-organise the service on the districts by making available complete accouchment sets which can be sent out when the mother is about to be confined. This would popularise domiciliary confinements, otherwise more maternity beds must be made available.

We have to record a further increase in the infantile mortality rate to 115 per 1,000 births.

**Table of Infant Mortality Rates from 1917—1936,  
showing Deaths per 1,000 Births of Infants.**

Year				
1917	...	...	...	160
1918	...	...	...	161
1919	...	...	...	152
1920	...	...	...	152
1921	...	...	...	143
1922	...	...	...	120
1923	...	...	...	117
1924	...	...	...	119
1925	...	...	...	117
1926	...	...	...	118
1927	...	...	...	122
1928	...	...	...	103
1929	...	...	...	107
1930	...	...	...	98
1931	...	...	...	94
1932	...	...	...	102
1933	...	...	...	83
1934	...	...	...	79
1935	...	...	...	93
1936	...	...	...	115

Diarrhoeal diseases, measles, whooping cough, would seem to be the principal causes of the increase.

Comparative table showing principal diseases causing death in children up to five years of age :—

	1934	1935	1936
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	124	203	256
Measles ...	10	82	86
Whooping Cough ...	89	17	56
Diphtheria ...	29	45	56
Scarlet Fever ...	2	12	47

A further increase in the numbers of mothers attending the Maternity hospitals for pre-natal care is to be noted.

#### **Notification of Births Act.—Home Visiting.**

11,349 births notified were visited ; of this number 398 were stillbirths.

A special investigation was held during the year to determine how many of the mothers in these cases had attended pre-natal departments or had pre-natal care. It was found that almost 50 per cent. had so attended. We would wish to see this figure higher, but it must be remembered that many such cases were first pregnancies, and it can only be through more extensive education of the public in health matters that they can be brought under the purview of the Scheme ; also the new building schemes, owing to their distance from the City have, in many cases, made attendances at pre-natal departments more difficult.

With the extended City boundary and the extensive housing schemes carried out by the Corporation, we would require additional health visitors. At present

our staff consists of 23 nurses and two superintendents. Their work is confined to :—

1. Visiting in the homes requiring attention, advising on hygiene and feeding of infants and young children, health of the mother, etc.
2. Attending in the clinics if and when required.

The total number of domiciliary visits paid by the health visitors during the year was 217,831. Fly papers were distributed where required, sanitary and over-crowding cases specially reported on, defects found were reported for treatment, etc. ; besides this a large amount of health propaganda was carried out especially with regard to Diphtheria immunization, and during the summer months an intensive campaign is initiated of advice regarding green diarrhoea, food protection and preparation, etc. The housing authorities now frequently avail of our records for the purpose of checking claims made by aspirants for houses, as to the number in family, etc. It is also the duty of the health visitor to recommend deserving cases in her district for milk under the Free Milk scheme. 2,896,300 pints of milk were supplied free to children under five years of age during the year. Each health visitor is allowed a quota of milk cards monthly, the number of which varies with the poverty and density of her district.

### **Welfare Clinics.**

The existing Welfare Clinics are well attended and much appreciated by the mothers who bring their infants and young children each week. They are made to feel that they are welcome and that the staff is anxious to help them in every way. A short talk on health matters is given at each clinic to the mothers. The voluntary helpers at the clinics give much valuable service in the way of creating a social aspect to the



proceedings, measuring out the drugs recommended by the doctor, and keeping the roll book. They also organise many outings during the summer months, and at Christmas make up useful parcels for distribution amongst the mothers.

The doctor is in attendance at all these clinics to advise and assist cases requiring attention. The number so advised was :—

Mothers.	Children.
7,201	18,848

During the year the attendances at these clinics were :—

Mothers.	Children.
42,605	46,992

### **Ultra-Violet Light Clinics.**

The Ultra-violet light clinic has great appeal. Two nurses attend daily and carry out the instructions of the medical officer with such cases as malnutrition, rickets, glands, impetigo, infantile paralysis, etc. Cases where tubercular trouble is suspected have been skin-tested, etc., for us by Dr. Price, St. Ultan's Hospital, and if positive are not "lamped." The attendances for the year were 7,013.

### **Dental Clinics for Expectant Mothers and Children up to Five Years of Age.**

Three dental clinics are held in the Carnegie Centre at Lord Edward Street weekly, and the number treated during the year was :—

Mothers.	Children.
4,245	538

188 mothers were supplied with dentures, some of which were free of all cost, and the remainder very



much under cost price. Each case is carefully enquired into with regard to means, etc. Cases requiring many extractions are referred for anaesthetic to the Dental Hospital. Many cases are referred to us for dental treatment by the Maternity Hospitals.

### **Mothers' Clinics.—Pre-natal and Post-natal.**

Mothers are seen by the Medical Officer at all Welfare Clinics, and at a special Mothers' clinic held once weekly in the Carnegie Centre.

Pre-natal cases seen during the year ...	4,490
Post-natal cases seen during the year ...	2,711
	<hr/>
TOTAL ...	7,201
	<hr/>

Where pre-natal treatment is necessary the cases are referred to the District Maternity Hospital with a special card which is signed by the Hospital and returned as proof that she has so attended. Cases of toxæmia of pregnancy, contracted pelvis, etc., have thus got early supervision and treatment. Over 3,500 mothers were so referred for pre-natal examination. It would appear that pre-natal work has immensely increased in the City Maternity hospitals. In 1928, 925 mothers had pre-natal care in the three hospitals. This year a total of 5,677 mothers availed of the service. That is considerably over 50 per cent. of the birth rate. The Maternity hospitals are to be particularly thanked for the facilities afforded, particularly the Rotunda Hospital, which has re-modelled its entire out-patient department, making it now about the finest in the world. It is interesting to record that in the Coombe Hospital this year two-thirds of the total deliveries had had pre-natal care. During the year 15 pregnancy belts and 52 bandages for patients with varicose veins were supplied to those requiring them.

### Pre-natal Cases attending Maternity Hospitals.

	Rotunda.	Coombe.	Holles Street.
For the year 1936 ...	2,555	1,260	1,862

### Meals and Diets for Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

In previous reports we have stressed the value of the work done by this Department through the agency of the Welfare Department of St. John Ambulance Brigade. This work continues to be carried out with great efficiency. Each mother attending must first have a certificate of the date of her confinement to prove that she has attended a pre-natal department. She receives a daily meal for three months before confinement, and three months after. At this meal we suggested that a half-pint of milk would be part of the ration. This has been adopted by the Brigade. The diet is also arranged on a vitamin content basis, and it is interesting to note the difference in the babies where mothers have been receiving such meals. Two sets of baby clothes and a ration of oatmeal, etc., are issued at the actual time of confinement to bed. During the year one of the depots had to be closed for rebuilding, and the mothers in this case were transported to other depots by tram, tickets being supplied under the Scheme.

**During the Year 1936 :—**1,073 mothers were provided with meals. Each mother was allowed to bring home a jug of soup for her family, and to bring one child to the dining-hall. The attendances were very regular and indeed in many cases we were asked to extend the period of attendance.

Total meals served ...	... 59,171
Pints of soup taken home ...	14,666
Pints of milk issued ...	8,526
Layettes for babies ...	580

### **Albuminuria and Eclamptic Cases.**

Besides the meals above referred to, special issues of milk are made by this Department to mothers requiring it on the certificate of the Maternity hospitals.

### **Re-Examination Clinics.**

Owing to the amount of work to be done at the ordinary welfare clinic, it has been found impossible to examine children in detail who may require it. For such cases a special clinic is held weekly on Saturday mornings at Carnegie Centre, Lord Edward Street. Many cases of early lung and gland tuberculosis were thus detected.

Total number examined during the year ... 821

311 Pairs of Glasses were supplied for Squints.

### **Pre-School Anti-Diphtheria Clinics.**

A session is held at nine of the different Welfare Clinics throughout the City. During the year 4,866 pre-school children were immunized. Propaganda work about the value of immunization was carried out amongst the mothers attending. The majority of the mothers attending clinics availed freely of these facilities, though there are some conscientious objectors.

### **Convalescent Home Treatment.**

**Mothers** :—Mothers requiring convalescent home treatment were referred to Linden Convalescent Home and to the Convalescent Home, Stillorgan. Many mothers were so referred, but more accommodation is required. We would particularly stress the need of accommodation which would be available for a mother



and one or two children, as in many cases they refuse, though badly requiring the change, to leave their family.

### **Children under Five Years of Age.**

52 cases of malnutrition in such children were successfully dealt with by sending them for a few weeks to Cheeverstown Convalescent Home. Mild rickets cases were sent with permanent benefit to the Sunshine Home, Stillorgan; the results in many of these cases have been incredible, as even deformities have disappeared as a result of the benefits obtained from the open air and good food.

### **Rickets and Orthopaedic Deformities.**

Gross deformity due to rickets has become much rarer in Dublin. This comment is made by many of the City orthopaedic surgeons and we believe it is due to the condition being recognised at an earlier stage. Early cases recognised are treated by:—

- (a) Ultra-violet light, therapy and massage, etc., at the Carnegie Centre, Lord Edward Street, and at some of the Children's Hospitals.
- (b) Treatment in the Sunshine Home, Stillorgan.

Gross deformities due to rickets are referred to the various Orthopaedic departments of the hospitals. During the year 49 cases were sent to the Orthopaedic Hospital, and 58 cases received treatment in the Sunshine Home. 99 orthopaedic appliances were supplied under the Scheme. Other deformities were also referred to the Orthopaedic Hospital.



### **Creches.**

There are three creches in the City—Meath Street, Henrietta Street, and Rathmines. The largest is the Meath Street creche. All are open to visits of inspection by the Medical Officer and Health Visitors. These institutions take care of pre-school children, for the day only, whose mothers are at daily work. A small daily nominal charge is made.

### **Homes for Unmarried Mothers.**

Many visits of inspection have been made by the Medical Officer during the year to the Regina Coeli Hostel, in North Brunswick Street. This is carried on as a charitable institution, and supported by voluntary subscriptions, etc. There are a large number of unmarried mothers and babies in the hostel. During the year an epidemic of measles and whooping cough necessitated the services of a trained nurse being made available. This was arranged by this Department through the Public Health Department, and mortality rate was fortunately very low. The health visitor paid fortnightly visits, and besides this the Slainte Welfare Clinic in Blackhall Place was made available to the mothers and babies before and after confinement.

### **Magdalen Asylum, Leeson Street.**

This, which is a home for unmarried mothers and babies under the Church of Ireland, was visited several times during the year by the Medical Officer.

### **Visits of Inspection.**

Regular visits were paid to the Dining Halls of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Cheeverstown Convalescent Home, and the Pre-natal Department of the

Maternity hospitals. Thanks are due to the voluntary workers who so willingly give their time helping in the clinics. We would record a special word of congratulation to what has been achieved by the Infant Aid Society in the administration of the Milk scheme. We would also thank especially the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for co-operation in many difficult cases ; their services have been invaluable where parents were lax or refused to allow treatments to be carried out. We would especially acknowledge the help and co-operation received from the Jubilee Nurses who attended 171 cases during the year. We must pay a tribute also to the Maternity Hospitals, the Children's Hospital, and various special departments for the full co-operation and help given.

## BABIES' CLUBS COMMITTEE.

Annual Report, Year ending 31st December, 1936.

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During the year the total attendances of Mothers, Infants and Children at the nine City Babies' Clubs were 76,284. This shows an increase over the previous year of 3,407 attendances.

**Massage Clinics** are held each week at St. Patrick's and Slainte Clubs. Total clinics held, 90. Treatments 371.

**Nutrients.**—Virol, Ovaltine, Extract of Malt, Parrish's Food, Carrageen Emulsion, Cod Liver Oil, etc., are given free to necessitous cases, and at cost price to those who are able to pay. In all Clubs these are dispensed by the Voluntary Committee on the advice of the Medical Officer.

No. of recipients—

Free	...	3,657	Quantity	39,374 lbs.
Cost Price		1,284	,,	13,572 lbs.

**Free Dinners** are also given at some Clubs, the numbers this year being 4,326.

**Dental Fund.**—127 mothers saved £194 5s. 6d. through the Dental Fund and were supplied with dentures.

**Lectures and Examinations.**—Throughout the year lectures on Mothercraft are given at each clinic. Examinations are held each year on the subject matter of these lectures when the Clubs compete for the Aberdeen Shield.



**Thrift Funds** are held at all Clubs enabling the Club members to save for Summer holidays, etc.

**Holiday Homes** are maintained during the Summer months by the Committees of Slainte, Our Lady of Lourdes and St. Andrew's Clubs where each family selected is allowed a two weeks holiday.

**Excursions** to Gormanstown, Malahide, Portmarnock, Bray, etc., were organised by the Committee of St. Monica's, St. Laurence O'Toole's, St. Andrew's, Our Lady of Lourdes, Slainte, during the Summer months. These outings are thoroughly enjoyed by mothers and children taking part in them, and so, to some extent, repay the time and energy expended on them by the Club Committees.

**Social Services.** Each year Lord Iveagh's Grounds are put at the disposal of the mothers and children for the Annual Folk Dance Festival. This year it was held in June, the weather being all that one could desire. A fine display of Physical Drill and Dancing was given by children from the Clubs.

Classes in preparation for this are held each week at all the Clubs.

**Cookery and Sewing Classes** are held each week at St. Andrew's and Slainte Clubs. The Cookery classes are presided over by a qualified instructress from the Technical Institute.

Owing to the kindness of the Gaiety Pantomime Company, children from the Clubs attended a special matinee of "Dick Whittington." Each child was supplied with fruit and sweets, which added to the enjoyment of the show.

**Free clothes,** food parcels, 300 bags of coal, etc., were given free to necessitous cases at Christmas.



## CITY OF DUBLIN BABIES' CLUBS, 1936-1937.

**ST. ANDREW'S BABIES' CLUB,**

10 Lower Mount Street.

CLUB DAY—Monday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

*President :* Mrs. Magennis, Green Park, Stillorgan.*Hon. Treasurer :* Do. do.*Hon. Secretary :* Mrs. Henry Schlegel, 7 Harrington Street.*Committee :*

Miss Barry, 7 Upper Mount Street.

Miss Boland, 36a Merrion Square.

Miss Butler, 7 Kenilworth Square.

Mrs. Cowan, " Josephville, " Howth Road, Raheny.

Andrew J. Horne, Esq., M.D., 94 Merrion Square.

Miss Digby, 39 Wellington Place.

Mrs. Rushton, 4 Ely Place.

Miss Gaffney, 43 Northumberland Road.

During the year ended 31st December, 1936, the following numbers attended the Club :—

Mothers	Infants	Children
3,137	1,937	1,536

Representatives on the Central Babies' Clubs Committee :—

Mrs. Magennis.

Andrew J. Horne, Esq., M.D.

Miss Digby.

**ST. MONICA'S BABIES' CLUB.**

Castle Street.

CLUB DAY—Thursday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

*President :*

Mrs. H. Stokes, 32 Upper Pembroke Street.

*Joint Hon. Treasurers :*

Mrs. Malcolmson, 4 Earlsfort Mansions.

Miss Morrison, 3 Arkendale Road, Glenageary.

*Hon. Secretary :*

Miss Pettit, 3 Fitzwilliam Square.

*Committee :*

Mrs. Cox, 26 Merrion Square.

Mrs. Potter, 113 Lower Baggot Street.

Mrs. Gerald Grove-White, "Rinnamara," Monkstown.

Miss Barrett, 3 Fitzwilliam Square.

Mrs. McSweeney, 161 Templeogue Road, Terenure.

During the year ended 31st December, 1936, the following numbers attended the Club :—

Mothers	Infants	Children
5,380	2,906	2,344

Representatives on the Central Babies' Clubs Committee :—

Mrs. Malcolmson.

Miss Morrison.

Mrs. Potter.

**SLAINTE BABIES' CLUB,**

6 Blackhall Street.

CLUB DAY—Monday, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

*President :* .

*Hon. Secretary :*

Mrs. Lane, 30 Ellis' Quay.

*Hon. Treasurer :*

Mrs. Whelan, 82 Queen Street.

*Committee :*

Mrs. Smyth, "Dunboy," Cowper Road.

Dr. Alice Barry, Peamount, Newcastle, Co. Dublin.

Mrs. Connell, 6 Stoneybatter.

During the year ended 31st December, 1936, the following numbers attended the Club :—

Mothers	Infants	Children
4,346	1,477	2,378

Representatives on the Central Babies' Clubs Committee —

Mrs. Whelan.

Mrs. Smyth.

Mrs. Lane.

**OUR LADY OF LOURDES BABIES' CLUB.**

9 Upper Buckingham Street.

CLUB DAY—Friday, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

*President :*

Mrs. Redmond.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer :*

Miss O'Reilly, 60 Waterloo Road.

*Committee :*

Mrs. Butler-Read, 31 Raglan Road.

Miss O'Dowd Egan, "Clonfadda," Merrion Road, Blackrock.

Mrs. Perry Lynch, 66 Wellington Road.

Mrs. O'Donnell, 7 Mespil Road.

During the year ended 31st December, 1936, the following numbers attended the Club :—

Mothers	Infants	Children
3,579	1,622	1,763

Representatives on the Central Babies' Clubs Committee :—

Miss O'Reilly.

Mrs. Butler-Read.

Mrs. Perry Lynch.

**GORDON BABIES' CLUB,**

48 The Coombe.

CLUB DAY—Tuesday, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

*President :*

Mrs. Hamilton, 7 Eaton Square, Terenure.

*Hon. Secretary :*

Mrs. Hargrave, 68 Grosvenor Square, Rathmines.

*Hon. Treasurer :*

Miss Boyd, "Rosario," Eglinton Park.

*Committee :*

Mrs. Dallaghan, "Glencoe," Brighton Road, Rathgar.

Miss Daniel, 33 Kenilworth Square.

Mrs. Falvey, 52 Grosvenor Square.

Dr. J. Hargrave, "St. Brigid's," Rathfarnham.

Mrs. Hassard, Church Villa, Church Road.

Mrs. Joyce, 36 Dartmouth Square.

Miss Sullivan, 7 Longford Terrace, Monkstown.

During the year ended 31st December, 1936, the following numbers attended the Club :—

Mothers	Infants	Children
4,952	1,840	2,253

Representatives on the Central Babies' Clubs Committee :—

Mrs. Hamilton.  
Mrs. Hargrave.  
Mrs. Joyce.

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**ST. ANTHONY'S BABIES' CLUB,**  
Temple Street.

CLUB DAY—Thursday, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

*President :*

Rev. T. Farrell, C.C., Pro-Cathedral.

*Vice-President :*

Mrs. Jennings, "Maybury," Seafeld Ave., Monkstown.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer :*

Miss Conroy, 21 Lower Pembroke Street.

*Committee :*

Mrs. Denham Osborne, Fairfield Park, Highfield Road, Rathgar.  
Dr. Fottrell, Parnell Square.  
Mrs. Kennedy, "The Donahies," Raheny, Co. Dublin.  
Mrs. Marsh, 41 Wellington Place, Dublin.  
Mrs. Stavely, Thomond House, North Great George's Street.

During the year ended 31st December, 1936, the following numbers attended the Club :—

Mothers	Infants	Children
4,640	2,898	4,165

Representatives on the Central Babies' Clubs Committee :—

Miss Conroy.  
Rev. T. Farrell, C.C.



**ST. PATRICK'S BABIES' CLUB,**

Carnegie Centre, Castle Street.

CLUB DAY—Wednesday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

*President :*

Mrs. Coyle, 1 Mespil Road.

*Hon. Secretary :*

Miss Slattery, 27 Upper Leeson Street.

*Joint Hon. Treasurers :*

Mrs. Coyle and Miss Slattery.

*Committee :*

Dr. Alice Barry, Peamount, Newcastle, Co. Dublin.

Miss Whittaker, 72 Alphonsus Road.

Miss White, 23 Merrion Square.

Miss Davy, " Beaumont," Terenure Road.

Mrs. O'Callaghan, " Ferndene," Stradbroke, Blackrock.

During the year ended 31st December, 1936, the following numbers attended the Club :—

Mothers	Infants	Children
3,412	2,247	1,458

Representatives on the Central Babies' Clubs Committee :—

Mrs. Coyle.

Miss Slattery.

Mrs. O'Callaghan.

**ST. BRIGID'S BABIES' CLUB,**

Kehoe Square, Inchicore.

CLUB DAY.—Wednesday, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

*President :*

Rev. E. Trainor, B.A., C.C., The Presbytery.

*Hon. Secretary :*

Miss Dundas.

*Hon. Treasurers :*

Miss Dundas and Mrs. Cosgrave.

*Committee :*

Miss Miggins, " Floreen," Tyrconnell Road.

During the year ended 31st December, 1936, the following numbers attended the Club :—

Mothers	Infants	Children
3,994	2,013	2,244

Representatives on the Central Babies' Clubs Committee :

Miss Dundas.

Mrs. Cosgrave.

**ST. LAURENCE O'TOOLE'S BABIES' CLUB,**

100 Seville Place.

CLUB DAY—Friday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

*President :*

Mrs. Molloy, St. John Street.

*Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer :*

Mrs. O'Connor, 18 Francis Street.

*Committee :*

Mrs. Dancey, 9 Ely Place.

Mrs. O'Sullivan, Leinster Road, Rathmines.

During the year ended 31st December, 1936, the following numbers attended the Club :—

Mothers	Infants	Children
3,557	2,610	1,596

Representatives on the Central Babies' Clubs Committee :—

Mrs. O'Connor.

Mrs. Dancey.

Mrs. Molloy.

**CITY OF DUBLIN BABIES' CLUBS COMMITTEE.****Attendances at Clubs, 1st January, 1936, to 31st December, 1936.**

NORTH CITY.	Mothers.	Infants.	Children.
St. Laurence O'Toole's Club, Oriel Hall, Oriel Street ...	3,557	2,610	1,596
Our Lady of Lourdes Club, 9 Buckingham Street ...	3,597	1,622	1,763
St. Anthony's Club, Temple Street Hospital ...	4,640	2,898	4,165
Slainte Club, 6 Blackhall St.	4,346	1,477	2,378
SOUTH CITY.			
The Gordon Club, 48 The Coombe ...	4,952	1,840	2,253
St. Monica's Club, Carnegie Centre, Castle Street ...	5,380	2,906	2,344
St. Patrick's Club, Carnegie Centre, Castle Street ...	3,412	2,247	1,458
St. Andrew's Club, 10 Lower Mount Street ...	3,137	1,937	1,536
St. Brigid's Club, Kehoe Square, Inchicore ...	3,994	2,013	2,244
TOTAL	37,015	19,550	19,737

REPORT OF THE WORK OF  
THE INFANT AID SOCIETY.

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*YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1936.*

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BY

PATRICIA A. BYRNE, B.Comm.,

*Secretary.*





The Infant Aid Society is very pleased to report that during the year in question, 2,675,721 pint bottles of milk were distributed in respect of necessitous children under five years in the County Borough of Dublin, through the operation of the National Free Milk Supply Scheme which provided a sum of £30,000 for the period.

Under the direction of the Public Health Department, Dublin Corporation, the administration of this large Scheme was entrusted to the Infant Aid Society whose members in co-operation with the Child Welfare Nurses are responsible for the efficient carrying out of the Milk Scheme.

### **MILK.**

The Society's most important activity is the daily distribution of milk from the 30 depots in the City. As many as 7,800 pint bottles of milk were given out daily during some months of the year, and the average daily distribution was 7,330 pints. All the milk so distributed is of the highest quality, and no expense or trouble is spared to have the best milk obtained for the children. To ensure this, the farms and dairy premises of the contractors are regularly visited and reported upon by Mr. P. Dolan, Chief Veterinary Inspector, Dublin Corporation.

The milk, all of which is produced from tuberculin tested herds, is cooled immediately after milking and filled directly into sterilized bottles covered with sealed caps providing a safe and clean means of keeping the milk in tenement rooms. There are frequent bacteriological examinations made on samples of milk supplied to the Society to ensure that the high standard is maintained all the year round.

### **MILK DISTRIBUTION.**

The daily distribution of 7,330 pints of milk from the 30 depots is a heavy task and is carried on between the hours of 8.30 and 10.30 each morning. As the depots are situated in the populous areas and close to

the homes of the recipients, there is no difficulty in arranging for the people to collect the milk each morning.

The milk card is presented at the nearest depot and initialled by the depot attendant who supplies the specified number of bottles. Recently a depot was opened at 130 Church Road to serve the newly populated area in that district. The convenience of this depot has been much appreciated by the families.

### **VOLUNTARY VISITORS.**

The ever-increasing number of cases in receipt of supplies of milk has resulted in a consequent increase of voluntary visitors. The Society now numbers 24 Captains and over 280 Visitors amongst its members. With unfailing regularity each month they visit the homes in the poorer districts and send in their reports to the office. Here the reports are examined and checked, and special attention given to remarks concerning the welfare of the mother and children.

For the year ended 31st December, 1936, there were 53,657 visits paid to the homes by voluntary workers attached to the Society.

### **SEWING GUILD.**

The members of the Sewing Guild attached to the Infant Aid Society attend the weekly meetings held in the homes of Mrs. Stack and Mrs. Cuffe. Here materials are cut out and garments made up which are later supplied by the voluntary visitor to the mother for her newly-born infant.

In addition to the regular supply of layettes, every Christmas there is a large scale distribution of infant clothing and little frocks for toddlers.

As many as 4,032 garments were given to the families in the month of December, and the visitors all spoke of the mothers' delight and appreciation for these gifts of clothing.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUBLIN

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

FOR THE

*YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1936*

BY

CATHERINE M. O'BRIEN, M.B., D.P.H., B.Sc.





The number of children on rolls in the National Schools of Dublin County Borough during the year ended 31st December, 1936, was 81,226. The school population of Dublin in 1928, when the School Medical Service Scheme was established was 53,900. There has been an increase of 33.6 per cent. The total population has grown by 63,613 during the past ten years. The number of children applying each year for admission to the National Schools in Dublin exceeds the number who attain school-leaving age, whereas during the years 1927–35, the decline in the average number on rolls in Saorstát Schools was 25,462. Provision then under the Public Health Medical Treatment of Children (Ireland) Order, must be relatively greater here. Arrangements for the first statutory Medical Inspection in the Schools of each member of this large yearly Entrant Group, and for the treatment of defects, impose a proportionately greater demand upon the Dublin School Medical Service. The preponderance of “Entrants” over “Leavers” makes for a wide yearly variation in the children of the Dublin Schools. The Medical Service must, accordingly, find itself constantly engaged upon the discovery and remedying of abnormalities in each new child. The detection and treatment of defects are, of course, important duties of the service. They are, however, only incidental to prevention. To safeguard the health of the school-going child, to keep all children fit and well, and to ensure that they leave school with a sound knowledge of healthy living—these are the objects for which the Scheme was founded.

There are 210 National Schools in Dublin County Borough. Four of these are residential, and are set apart for the special education and training of physically defective children admitted from various parts of Ireland. During the year 1936, 23 schools were visited by the Medical Officers of this Department, and 23,671 children inspected. The outstanding defects noted in order of frequency were faulty

posture, mouth breathing and dental caries. 70 per cent. of the children seen were mouth breathers, though the incidence of enlarged or septic tonsils, and/or adenoids was only 16.3 per cent. The bi-weekly breathing class held at one City hospital during the past year has been of the greatest benefit to children to correct the faulty habit of breathing. We have been gladly availing ourselves of the opportunity to refer children thither from all parts of the City. Removal of enlarged tonsils and adenoids does not straight away send back to school a child breathing rhythmically through his nose and capable of fully oxygenating his lungs. Instruction and training are necessary after operation if the child is to learn to overcome the habit of several years duration. This is especially important with reference to the nasal speech which often accompanies the adenoid condition. Until this fact is understood by parents and others in charge of children, operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids cannot achieve its full measure of success. There is no doubt of the benefit conferred by their removal in so far as better respiratory exchange is concerned, but only in so far as it is followed up by suitable exercises to cure the acquired habits of breathing.

Anoxaemia, tissue fatigue and fatigue of the postural reflexes, are all concerned in the production of those postural deformities so frequently seen in the school-going child. The School Medical Service—Treatment Section—is concerned with the cure or improvement of Scoliosis, Kyphosis, Lordosis, Knock-knee and flat foot—the ill-effects of habitual bad posture. The principal general methods of treatment depend on the acquisition of correct posture in sitting, standing and walking, by teaching correct breathing. Children learn these breathing exercises quickly, and the role of the masseuse is to teach these exercises not only to the patient, but to instruct the parent or nurse to see that this correct attitude is



maintained. It is the duty of the doctor to see that these corrective exercises with the resultant right posture are so long practised and maintained by the patient that the proper attitudes become automatic.

Work for improving the health of scholars is not confined to what is done by School Medical Officers. Physical training, the cultivation by teachers of high ideals and good habits and the general discipline of school life have an importance in their bearing on health which cannot easily be exaggerated. The prevention of postural defects and the allied problem of poor health in childhood is a national one, to be solved only by a reformed system of living and education, whereby due regard is given to the physical health and upbringing. The key to better health, of course, is not to be found in the gymnasium or on the parade ground. It lies rather in the provision of adequate food and comfort in the home, of a wise general education, and of a sufficiency of playing fields where games of all sorts organised and improvised, may be enjoyed. While such fundamental causes of ill-health as poverty, unemployment, and housing conditions in slum areas confront us, however, a few extra hours of physical training will not work a cure.

Poverty and disease are allied by the closest bonds. Ill-health—impaired efficiency; sickness—loss of employment. The removal of the former effects a reduction in the latter. The vicious circle must not be maintained, nor must preventive medicine permit of its formation. School Medical Service is of essential national importance in preventing unfitness in the young and still more in preventing its continuance. We aim to fit the many to survive, not only to secure the survival of the fittest. The nation is determined that the children of the poor shall not be worse nourished and cared for than the children of the rich. Facilities for adequate physical training must be provided—playgrounds (school and municipal), playing fields, gymnasia and equipment, shoes and clothing,

changing rooms and baths. Furthermore, the necessary nutrition must also be provided to enable school children to benefit from physical training. Public provision of school meals, not merely the giving of milk, ought to become as universally available as National Education itself. Until physical training under skilled instruction and supervision becomes a routine feature of the child's school day ; until school furniture and lighting, floor space and ventilation are brought up to modern standards, and until a mid-day dinner is available for every child, faulty posture will continue to detract from the well-being of the school child—the link between the past, present and future of the race.

**General Condition of the Children.**—The question of cleanliness of the children attending the National Schools is being answered by improved public health measures, better water supply, heating and lighting, and by the more adequate aid in the relief and prevention of poverty. Uncleanliness in our school population, however, still persists, and if the clean child is to be safeguarded, compulsory cleanliness inspections will have to be arranged, with power to exclude from school if necessary. The omission of hygiene from the school programme since 1922 has not helped in this direction. Legal provision for the supervision by School Nurses of children in our National Schools is essential if we are to make progress in our work. The tactful kindly interest of a trained Public Health Nurse ; the opportunity for personal contact between her, the children and parent, the helpful explanation, advice and encouragement, especially to those who fail to accept School Medical Inspection and Treatment—it is only by such continued effort that our people will secure the full benefit from the School Medical Service Scheme.

The beneficial influence of the Schools' staff is a factor which cannot easily be estimated. The teachers spare themselves no pains in rendering us their generous assistance. Their zeal for the pupils under their care



is amply demonstrated by their keen interest in their mental and physical welfare.

**School Premises.**—During the year under review, two new schools buildings were opened—Denmark Street, Boys, Girls and Infants—to accommodate 680 children of a densely-populated City area, and Inchicore N.S., for boys from a less congested neighbourhood. The roof playground of the former is an indication of what can be done to solve the problem of limited space. These examples, together with the schools at Killester, Cabra, Marymount and Marino, might well be emulated. Overcrowding, defective lighting, heating and ventilation and cleaning, unsuitable and inadequate cloakroom, playground, drinking and washing facilities, together with defective sanitary accommodation—such are even now the conditions in many of our schools. The increased financial provision for lighting, heating and cleaning given during the year 1936 will help. The grant available for building and reconstruction has also been increased and the plans of the schools improved. So far, however, a room for Doctor's and Nurses' inspections of the children has not been provided—an omission difficult to understand.

**Eye Conditions.**—The incidence of Defective Vision among the school children was high. 14.5 per cent. of those seen last year required treatment. Poor lighting in the home and school, faulty arrangement of desks, defective blackboard surface and the use of old soiled books do not help ; nor is the poor quality of the paper in the jotters on which sums, etc., are written in pencil by the children an advantage. The minute type and inferior paper in the Weeklies the popular choice for their leisure reading with our school boys and girls, is so obviously injurious, that parents might well realise their responsibility in this matter. The question, too, of reading in bed, surprising among such young persons, is a matter for those in charge of the homes.

The extent of External Eye Diseases is important in view of the limited toilet facilities available in so

many of our schools. Last year there were 508 cases of well marked Blepharitis, and 133 cases of milder form. Conjunctivitis in need of treatment was present in 90 children ; 23 others were affected to lesser extent. Trachoma was unfortunately found in 25 children. Six others suffered from Interstitial Keratitis. There were two cases in High Myopes of thinning, and one case of detachment of the choroid. Squint was noted in 3.4 per cent. of the children attending our schools. The establishment of an Orthoptic Clinic in one of our City hospitals during the year, is a great advantage to the children.

The extent of Dental Defects during the year under review was 50.6 per cent. The mouths of these 13,501 children found suffering from Dental Caries were so bad that less than one-sixth of the actual teeth were possible of saving. Conservative treatment is available at the Lord Edward Street and Terenure School Clinics, as well as at the bi-weekly sessions in the Dental Hospital, but parents and children are slow to accept treatment. Toothache compels it, ultimately. The time for fillings and early remedial measures, local and general, has by then, unfortunately, gone past.

**Skin Conditions.**—There were 604 cases of skin affection found among the children medically inspected last year. School exclusion was indicated in 427 of these.

Cleanliness surveys, School exclusion, School closure. These are aspects of School Medical Service to be included when legal provision is being made both for the setting up of Special Schools, and the amendment and extension of the Public Health Medical Treatment of Children (Ireland) Order, 1920.

**Crippling Defects.**—Special appliances were being worn by 189 children during the past twelve months. This group is not admissible to ordinary National schools. It does not include those cases who have not come forward for treatment, nor the children whose parents have declined to accept it.



**Mental Defectives.**—There were 32 cases of gross mental defects seen at School Medical Inspection, and 228 cases of lesser degree. The number of children precluded from school by reason of mental deficiency would augment these figures. The appointment by the Central Authority of a Medical Officer to deal with this problem is an outstanding feature of the year's work.

**Special Schools Convalescence Scheme. School Dinners.**—The need for these is too obvious to call for comment—Schools (Open Air, Day and Residential) to cater for Physically and Mentally defective children, with facilities for transport, feeding, special education and training; more especially an Ophthalmic School. The absence of such special provision is a serious handicap to our young people.

**Rheumatism.**—Signs of juvenile Rheumatism were noted in 161 children.

**Tuberculosis.**—The number of children referred to the Municipal T.B. Department last year was 561. Of these, 110 showed signs of old healed tuberculosis (Childhood infection), 69 were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. All cases of Surgical Tuberculosis are also referred. There were eleven during the past year.

**Speech Defects.**—There were 22 children in need of treatment under this heading, and 89 who required to be kept under observation. There is no stammer class, nor are there organised facilities for special training. Those cases where faulty breathing was associated with defective speech were referred to the bi-weekly Breathing Class at a City hospital.

**Follow up.**—Under this heading ten thousand cases were reviewed by the School Nurses. The acceptances of treatment by patients and guardians are not as good as one would desire. There is the difficulty, too, of continuing to attend until treatment is completed, and the failure to keep "return" appointments. The efforts of the School Nurses in this connection are

constantly directed towards helping children to obtain retreatment. Parents are reminded how important is the eradication of defects. They are told of the facilities available for treatment, and it is found then in many instances that parents endeavour to do their share in improving their children's health.

Sincere thanks are extended to the School Managers and Teachers for courtesy and very great help throughout the year. I thank, also, the Tuberculosis and Maternity and Child Welfare Departments, and the staff of the City Hospitals. The various Voluntary Organisations, too, have been most helpful. The welcome extended to me by the Medical and Nursing Staff of the Dublin School Medical Service has been fully borne out by the loyalty, splendid work and un-failing co-operation during the past year. For the services of the Office Staff and their work, I cordially thank them.

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**List of Cases in Dublin City in which New Schools have been erected, or existing Schools have been enlarged, since 1934.**

			No. of Pupils to be accom- modated.
St. Saviour's, Dominick Street	Reconstruction and enlargement	...	680
St. Michael's, Keogh Square	Enlargement	...	250
St. Peter's, Boys, Girls and Infant (Phibsboro') ...	do.	...	86
Inchicore South	New School	...	520
St. Peter's, Boys, Girls, Infant Boys and Girls, Whitefriar St.	Enlargement and improvement	...	705
St. Nicholas With- out, Girls and Infant B o y s (Francis Street)	New School	...	400



**List of Schools Inspected during the Year 1936.**

Loreto Convent N.S., Rathfarnham	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Boys.
Rathfarnham N.S.	...	Boys.
Rathfarnham Village N.S.	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Boys.
St. Catherine's, Meath Street	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Boys.
Harold's Cross N.S.	...	Boys.
Raheny Mixed N.S.	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Boys.
St. Michan's, Halston Street	...	Boys.
Vernon Avenue, Clontarf	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Boys.
Glasnevin Model N.S.	...	Boys.
George's Hill Convent N.S.	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Inf. Boys.
St. Laurence O'Toole's, Seville Place	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Boys.
St. Francis Xavier's, Dorset Street	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Inf. Boys.
Goldenbridge Convent N.S.	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Inf. Boys.
Milltown Convent N.S.	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Inf. Boys.
Milltown N.S.	...	Boys.
St. Matthew's, Irishtown	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Boys.
St. Joseph's, Boys', Terenure	...	Boys.
Presentation Convent, Terenure	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Inf. Boys.
St. Saviour's, Denmark Street	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Boys.
Donnybrook N.S.	...	Boys.
St. Mary's, Belmont Avenue	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Inf. Boys.
Beaver Row N.S.	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Boys.
Inchicore Oblate N.S.	...	Boys.
St. Barnabas', Sheriff Street	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Boys.
St. Patrick's, No. 1, Drumcondra	...	Boys.

St. Patrick's, No. 2, Drumcondra	...	Boys.
Townsend Street Convent	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Inf. Boys.
City Quay	...	Boys.
St. Stephen's, Northumberland Road	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Inf. Boys.
Lakelands, Sandymount	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Inf. Boys.
Leeson Park N.S.	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Boys.
Marymount, Harold's Cross	...	Girls.
St. Joseph's, Liffey Street	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Inf. Boys.
St. Mary's, Rathmines	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Boys.
St. Mary's, Fairview	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Boys.
Warrenmount Convent	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Inf. Boys.
St. Joseph's, Wellington Street	...	Girls.
St. Kevin's, Blackpitts	...	Boys.
St. Columba's, North Strand	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Boys.
Green Lanes, Clontarf	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Boys.
St. Joseph's, Dorset Street	...	Boys.
Rathgar Avenue N.S.	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Boys.
Mount Jerome, Harold's Cross	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Boys.
Josephian, Mountjoy Street	...	Girls.
Zion Road, Rathgar	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Boys.
Botanic Avenue N.S.	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Boys.
St. Vincent's, Nth. William Street	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Boys.
St. George's, Sherrard Street	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Boys.
St. Thomas', Gloucester Street	...	Girls.
Do.	...	Boys.
St. Peter's, Whitefriar Street	...	Boys.

Sandford N.S.	...	...	...	Girls.
Do.	...	...	...	Boys.
Pro-Cathedral, Rutland Street			...	Girls.
Orthopaedic Hospital N.S.	...	...	...	Girls.
Do.	...	...	...	Boys.
John Street, W., N.S.	...	...	...	Girls.
Do.	...	...	...	Boys.
Star of the Sea, Sandymount			...	Boys.
Glasnevin H. F. Convent	...		...	Girls.
St. Brigid's, Strand Street	...		...	Girls.
Do.	...	...	...	Boys.
School for the Blind, Drumcondra			...	Boys.
Blind Asylum, Merrion	...		...	Girls.
Do.	...	...	...	Inf. Boys.
St. Clare's Convent, Harold's Cross	...		...	Girls.
Loreto Convent, Hill Street			...	Girls.
Do.	...	...	...	Inf. Boys.
Christian Brothers, Francis Street	...		...	Boys.
Christian Brothers, Westland Row	...		...	Boys.
Christian Brothers, James' Street	...		...	Boys.
Christian Brothers, St. Joseph's, Marino			...	Boys.
St. Mary's, Marino	...	...	...	Boys.
Christian Brothers, St. Canice's	...		...	Boys.
Christian Brothers, Nth. Richmond St.			...	Boys.
St. Brigid's Convent, Coombe			...	Girls.
Do.	...	...	...	Inf. Boys.
St. Brendan's, Killester	...		...	Boys.
St. Brigid's, Killester	...		...	Girls.
Corpus Christi, Home Farm Road	...		...	Girls.
Do.	...	...	...	Boys.
St. Joseph's, Cabra (Deaf Mutes)	...		...	Boys.
Christ the King, Cabra	...		...	Girls.
Do.	...	...	...	Boys.
Coombe Mission	...	...	...	Girls.
Do.	...	...	...	Boys.
Mrs. Wray's Infant, Camden Row	...		...	Inf. Boys.
Do.	...	...	...	Inf. Girls.
St. Peter's Mixed, N. Bride Street	...		...	Girls.
Do.	...	...	...	Boys.

## DEFECTS TREATED—SCHOOL CHILDREN—1936.

This includes children seen in previous years, whose treatment had not been obtained or completed until the year ended 31st December, 1936.

### TREATMENT :

<b>Teeth</b>	...	General Hospitals	...	...	...	2,508
		Dental Hospital	...	...	...	1,969
		Dental Clinic, Lord Edward Street	...	...	...	4,256
		Dental Clinic, Terenure	...	...	...	789
<b>Skin</b>	...	Ringworm, Head	...	...	...	45
		Ringworm, Body	...	...	...	19
		Scabies	...	...	...	21
		Impetigo	...	...	...	118
		Other Skin defects	...	...	...	78
		Visits paid to Outpatients Department	...	...	...	1,259
		Intern treatment received	...	...	...	2
		Light treatment	...	...	...	6
<b>Eye</b>	...	Defective Vision (including Squint)	...	...	...	3,000
		Other Eye defects	...	...	...	433
		(External and internal Eye diseases).				
		Visits to Eye Department (Hospital)	...	...	...	2,406

### INTERN TREATMENT :

		Squint	...	...	...	32
		Trachoma	...	...	...	2
		Cataract	...	...	...	2
		Other Eye defects	...	...	...	10
		Spectacles supplied during year	...	...	...	2,855
		Spectacles repaired	...	...	...	328
		Artificial Eyes supplied and renewed	...	...	...	30
<b>Ear</b>	...	Defective Hearing	...	...	...	20
		Otorrhoea, etc.	...	...	...	108

### INTERN TREATMENT :

		Mastoid	...	...	...	5
		Otitis media	...	...	...	2
<b>Nose and Throat</b>		Tonsils and/or Adenoids operation	...	...	...	1,617
		Nasal obstruction	...	...	...	2
		Other Nose and Throat defects treated at Hospital, E.N.T. Department	...	...	...	23
		Visits paid to Hospital, E.N.T. Dept.	...	...	...	846



## Orthopaedic Defects treated during 1936.

INTERN	...	Genu varum	...	...	...	3
		Genu Valg. etc.	...	...	...	6
		Pes Planus	...	...	...	3
		Rickets	...	...	...	3
		Perthes disease	...	...	...	1
		Congenital dislocation of Hip...		...	...	3
		Slipped Epiphysis	...	...	...	1
		Talipes	...	...	...	7
		Inf. Paralysis	...	...	...	3
		Spastic Diphegia	...	...	...	1
		Torticollis	...	...	...	1
		Chronic Osteomyelitis		...	...	1
		Chronic Arthritis	...	...	...	1
EXTERN	...	Gymnastic treatments	...	...	...	1,295
		Orthopaedic Appliances (including renewals and repairs)	...	...	...	181

## DENTAL CLINICS :

Lord Edward St.	Number of children treated	...	...	4,256
	Number of extractions	...	...	4,060
	Number of fillings	...	...	917
	Number examined during year	...	...	6,715
Terenure	...	Number of children examined	...	789
		Number of extractions	...	395
		Number of fillings	...	479
		Number examined	...	1,217
Dental Hospital	Number of children treated	...	...	1,969
	Number of extractions	...	...	1,572
	Number of fillings	...	...	685

67 School children were treated by Ultra-Violet Rays at the Clinic,  
Lord Edward Street, during the year 1936.

## VACCINATION AND UNCLEANLINESS RETURNS.

		B O Y S .			G I R L S .		
		E.	I.	L.	E.	I.	L.
Vaccinated	...	825	893	1,055	893	935	825
Defective Clothing	...	240	205	250	169	233	142
Defective Footgear		293	377	449	155	203	159
Uncleanliness, Body		226	236	274	256	234	128
„ Clothing	...	117	168	235	75	163	144
„ Hair and Scalp		170	178	153	791	562	750

**Number Inspected in Schools :**

	B o y s .			G i r l s .		
	E.	I.	L.	E.	I.	L.
	2,041	2,845	3,827	1,907	2,561	3,462
Number of cases " Followed up " ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Number of School children referred to Municipal T.B. Department during the year 1936	...	...	...	...	...	561
Number of children not found Pul. T.B.	...	...	...	...	...	200
Number of children showing signs of old healed Pul. T.B. (childhood infection) ...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Number of children found suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	69

There were 182 children who failed to report to Municipal T.B. Department despite the recommendation of the School Medical Officers.

Eleven children suffered from Surgical Tuberculosis, and fourteen were recorded for observation of this Defect.

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**Number of children admitted to Special Residential Schools :—**

(a) For the Blind ...	...	...	...	...	4
(b) For the Deaf and Dumb ...	...	...	...	...	18
Number of children treated by U.V.R., Carnegie Welfare Centre ...	...	...	...	...	67

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**TABLE I.**
**NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED IN SCHOOLS AND CLINIC.**

ENTRANTS ...	...	...	...	...	5,607
INTERMEDIATES ...	...	...	...	...	8,309
LEAVERS ...	...	...	...	...	9,755
					<hr/> 23,671 <hr/>

TABLE II.

Defects found during the Year ended 31st December, 1936.

DEFECTS.					Defects requiring treatment	Defects requiring observation
TEETH	...	...	Dental Caries	...	13,501	—
SKIN	...	...	Ringworm, Head	...	43	—
			Ringworm, Body	...	25	—
			Scabies	...	26	—
			Impetigo	...	333	—
			Other Skin defects	...	177	78
EYE	...	...	Defective Vision	...	3,439	936
			Squint	...	808	38
			Other Eye Defects*	...	636	161
EAR	...	...	Defective Hearing	...	75	20
			Otorrhoea, etc.	...	328	—
NOSE AND THROAT			Tonsils and Adenoids—			
			Tonsils	...	3,871	1,475
			Adenoids only	...	149	75
			Other conditions of Nose and Throat	...	80	66
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	...	...		...	22	89
HEART AND CIRCULATION.			Heart Disease—			
			Organic	...	17	15
			Functional	...	7	63
			Anaemia	...	578	1,775
MALNUTRITION	...	...		...	62	675
LUNGS	...	...	Bronchitis (Asthma, etc.)		58	380
TUBERCULOSIS	...	...	Pulmonary (Def. and Sus.)		69	561
			Non-Pul. (Glands, bones, etc.)	...	11	14
NERVOUS SYSTEM			Epilepsy	...	2	6
			Chorea	...	16	12
			Other conditions	...	3	10
			Cerebellar Tumour	...	1	—
DEFORMITIES	...	...	Rickets	...	10	14
			Infantile Paralysis	...	5	4
			Other forms (including† Postural defects)	...	65	580
			Cleft Palate	...	3	—
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE	...	...		...	32‡	228

\* This covers External and Internal Eye Disease.

† Cases found during 1936 and not already under treatment.

‡ Cases found during 1936 with obvious mental defect.

TABLE III.

## BOYS.

Defects found requiring Treatment arranged according to  
Age Groups.

DEFECTS.				Ent.	Inter.	Leaver.
TEETH	...	...	Dental Caries ...	1,571	2,488	2,371
SKIN	...	...	Ringworm, Head ...	10	10	6
			Ringworm, Body ...	4	6	5
			Scabies ...	2	3	6
			Impetigo ...	52	84	27
			Other Skin Defects ...	31	33	34
EYE	...	...	Defective Vision ...	173	637	854
			Squint ...	136	147	113
			Other Eye Defects ...	70	96	97
EAR	...	...	Defective Hearing ...	5	11	19
			Otorrhoea, etc. ...	21	44	69
NOSE AND THROAT			Tonsils and Adenoids and			
			Tonsils ...	477	791	734
			Adenoids only ...	26	32	26
			Other conditions of Nose and Throat ...	6	17	26
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	...	...	...	3	1	11
HEART AND CIRCULATION			Heart Disease—			
			Organic ...	1	4	1
			Functional ...	—	1	4
			Anaemia ...	50	48	112
MALNUTRITION	...	...	...	7	11	15
LUNGS	...	...	Bronchitis (Asthma, etc.)	2	18	14
TUBERCULOSIS	...		Pulmonary (Def. and Sus.)	4	13	28
			Non-Pulmonary (Glands, bones, etc.) ...	—	3	4
NERVOUS SYSTEM			Epilepsy ...	—	—	1
			Chorea ...	1	1	—
			Other conditions ...	—	—	2
DEFORMITIES	...		Cleft Palate ...	1	1	1
			Rickets ...	1	3	4
			Infantile Paralysis ...	—	1	2
			Other forms ...	—	10	17
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE	...	...	...	8	5	13



TABLE IV.

## GIRLS.

Defects found requiring Treatment arranged according to  
Age Groups.

DEFECT.					Ent.	Inter.	Leaver.
TEETH	...	...	Dental Caries	...	1,550	2,573	2,588
SKIN	...	...	Ringworm, Head	...	7	8	2
			Ringworm, Body	...	—	5	5
			Scabies	...	3	7	5
			Impetigo	...	48	80	42
			Other Skin Defects	...	13	29	37
EYE	...	...	Defective Vision	...	170	637	966
			Squint	...	138	159	115
			Other Eye Defects	...	100	145	128
EAR	...	...	Defective Hearing	...	11	11	18
			Otorrhoea, etc.	...	35	68	42
NOSE AND THROAT			Tonsils and Adenoids and				
			Tonsils	...	458	732	679
			Adenoids only	...	25	26	14
			Other conditions of Nose				
			and Throat	...	7	7	17
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	...	...		...	—	5	2
HEART AND CIRCULATION			Heart Disease—				
			Organic	...	2	5	4
			Functional	...	—	2	—
			Anaemia	...	41	63	64
MALNUTRITION	...	...		...	5	14	10
LUNGS	...	...	Bronchitis (Asthma, etc.)		10	10	4
TUBERCULOSIS	...	...	Pulmonary (Def. and Sus.)		2	9	13
			Non-pulmonary (Glands, bones, etc.)	...	—	2	2
NERVOUS SYSTEM			Epilepsy	...	—	—	1
			Chorea	...	1	8	5
			Other conditions	...	—	—	1
DEFORMITIES	...	...	Cleft Palate	...	—	—	—
			Rickets	...	1	—	1
			Infantile Paralysis	...	1	—	1
			Other forms	...	5	10	23
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE	...	...		...	—	3	3

TABLE V.

## BOYS.

Defects found requiring Observation arranged according to  
Age Groups.

DEFECT.				Ent.	Inter.	Leaver.
TEETH	...	...	Dental Caries ...	—	—	—
SKIN	...	...	Ringworm, Head	—	—	—
			Ringworm, Body	1	—	—
			Scabies	—	—	—
			Impetigo	—	—	—
			Other Skin Defects	8	11	23
EYE	...	...	Defective Vision	61	175	207
			Squint	5	4	3
			Other Eye Defects	25	33	30
EAR	...	...	Defective Hearing	1	3	6
			Otorrhoea	—	—	—
NOSE AND THROAT			Tonsils and Adenoids and			
			Tonsils	225	216	277
			Adenoids only	16	10	23
			Other conditions of Nose and Throat	5	20	20
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	...	...	...	7	26	14
HEART AND CIRCULATION			Heart Disease—			
			Organic	1	1	2
			Functional	5	13	13
			Anaemia	220	297	382
MALNUTRITION	...	...	...	95	155	127
LUNGS	...	...	Bronchitis (Asthma, etc.)	76	66	76
TUBERCULOSIS	...	...	Pulmonary (Def. and Sus.)	52	96	167
			Non-Pulmonary (Glands, bones, etc.)	8	2	3
NERVOUS SYSTEM			Epilepsy	2	1	1
			Chorea	1	1	3
			Other conditions	1	1	—
DEFORMITIES	...	...	Cleft Palate	—	—	—
			Rickets	8	—	1
			Infantile Paralysis	—	1	1
			Other forms	85	99	185
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE	...	...	...	6	40	105

TABLE VI.  
GIRLS.

Defects found requiring Observation arranged according to  
Age Groups.

DEFECTS.					Ent.	Inter.	Leaver.
TEETH	...	...	Dental Caries	...	—	—	—
SKIN	...	...	Ringworm, Head	...	—	—	—
			Ringworm, Body	...	—	—	—
			Scabies	...	—	—	—
			Impetigo	...	—	—	—
			Other Skin Defects	...	9	12	15
EYE	...	...	Defective Vision	...	50	248	195
			Squint	...	14	7	5
			Other Eye Defects	...	10	36	27
EAR	...	...	Defective Hearing	...	—	4	5
			Otorrhoea, etc.	...	—	—	—
NOSE AND THROAT			Tonsils and Adenoids and				
			Tonsils	...	254	271	234
			Adenoids only	...	11	13	2
			Other conditions of Nose				
			and Throat	...	3	10	8
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	...	...		...	6	23	13
HEART AND CIRCULATION			Heart Disease—				
			Organic	...	2	1	8
			Functional	...	3	11	18
			Anaemia	...	165	285	426
MALNUTRITION	...	...		...	70	111	117
LUNGS	...	...	Bronchitis (Asthma, etc.)		42	71	49
TUBERCULOSIS	...	...	Pulmonary (Def. and Sus.)		50	106	90
			Non-pulmonary (Glands, bones, etc.)	...	1	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM			Epilepsy	...	—	—	—
			Chorea	...	—	1	1
			Other conditions	...	1	3	3
DEFORMITIES	...	...	Cleft Palate	...	—	—	—
			Rickets	...	3	2	—
			Infantile Paralysis	...	1	—	1
			Other forms	...	24	29	106
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE	...	...		...	6	22	49

**School Meals.**—The following is a list of Schools now availing of the School Meals Scheme :—

St. Enda's & St. Dymphna's N.S., Whitefriar Street.	Loreto C.N.S., Leeson Lane.
Loreto C.N.S., Hill Street.	St. Brigid's C.N.S., Coombe.
St. Bride's & St. John's N.S., Werburgh Street.	St. James's C.N.S., Basin Lane.
St. Joseph's N.S., Wellington St.	St. Nicholas's N.S., Francis St.
St. Joseph's N.S., Dorset Street.	St. Peter's N.S., Camden Row.
Convent N.S., Townsend Street.	St. Vincent's C.N.S., Golden- bridge.
St. Catherine's N.S., Baggot St.	St. Brigid's C.N.S., Little Strand Street.
St. Saviour's N.S., Denmark St.	St. Vincent's C.N.S., North William Street.
St. Patrick's N.S., North King Street.	St. Catherine's N.S., Meath St.
St. Paul's N.S., Queen Street.	St. Joseph's N.S., School Street.
St. Paul's N.S., Liffey Street.	John Street N.S.
Convent N.S., George's Hill.	St. Audeon's N.S., High Street.
Convent N.S., Gardiner Street.	St. Thomas's N.S., Gloucester St.
Convent N.S., Weaver Square.	St. Barnabas's N.S., Lower Sheriff Street.
St. Mary's N.S., Mountjoy St.	St. Columba's N.S., Great Strand Street.
Pro-Cathedral N.S., Lower Rutland Street.	Christ The King N.S., Cabra.
St. Peter's N.S., Phibsboro'.	St. Patrick's N.S., Ringsend.
SS. Michael & John's N.S., Exchange Street.	St. Michan's N.S., North Anne Street.
St. James's N.S., James's Street.	Rathmines Township N.S.
St. Andrew's N.S., Pearse Street.	
City Quay N.S.	



The following Table shows the type of meal given in the various Schools :—

Soups, Stews	Milk and Bun or Bread/Butter or Jam	Cocoa and Bun or Bread/Butter or Jam
St. Brigid's C.N.S., Coombe.	St. Catherine's C.N.S., Baggot Street.	St. Bride's & St. John's, Werburgh Street.
St. Brigid's C.N.S., Little Strand Street.	Christ The King N.S., Cabra.	St. James's, James's Street.
St. Catherine's, Meath Street.	St. Enda's & St. Dymphna's, Whitefriar Street.	St. Patrick's, North King Street.
St. Joseph's, Dorset St.	Gardiner St., C.N.S.	St. Paul's, Queen Street.
St. Joseph's, Wellington Street.	St. James's, Basin Lane.	St. Peter's, Phibsboro'.
SS. Michael & John's, Exchange Street.	Loreto C.N.S., Hill St.	St. Barnabas's, Upper Sheriff Street.
St. Nicholas's, Francis Street.	St. Michan's, North Anne Street.	
St. Patrick's, Nth. King Street.	St. Mary's, Mountjoy Street.	
St. Paul's, Queen Street.	St. Patrick's, Ringsend.	
St. Peter's, Phibsboro'.	St. Saviour's, Denmark Street.	
Presentation C.N.S., George's Hill.	St. Vincent's, Goldenbridge.	
Pro-Cathedral Schools, Lr. Rutland Street.	Townsend St. C.N.S.	
St. Peter's, Camden Row.	St. Nicholas's, Francis Street.	
Rathmines Township.	Rathmines Township.	
St. Vincent's, North William Street.	St. Columba's, Great Strand Street.	
Weaver Square C.N.S.	Weaver Square C.N.S.	
St. Joseph's, School St.	Augustinian N.S., John's Street.	
St. Andrew's, Pearse Street.	City Quay.	
Loreto C.N.S., Leeson Lane.	St. Audeon's, High St.	

Milk from Tuberculin-tested herds is now supplied in bottle to the following Schools :—St. Patrick's, Ringsend ; St. Michan's, North Anne Street ; Christ The King, Cabra, St. Nicholas', Francis St., Augustinian, John St., St. Audeon's, High St. and City Quay. The introduction of this class of milk in schools generally is still under consideration but as the matter is one presenting many difficulties peculiar to schools, a precise scheme has not yet been devised.

The meal is on the premises in all schools except St. Andrew's, Pearse Street, and Loreto C.N.S., Leeson Lane, which are catered for at the St. Brigid's Hall, Holles Row, and St. Joseph's, School Street, and St. Catherine's, Meath Street, which are catered for at the Little Flower Hall, Meath Street.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

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REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF VETERINARY INSPECTOR

P. F. DOLAN, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.,

For Year 1936.





The work of the Veterinary Department is included under the following heads :—

1. Milk Inspection.
2. Meat Inspection.
3. Duties involved under the Diseases of Animals Acts.
4. Bacteriological Laboratory.
5. The attendance on and Purchase of Animals the property of the Corporation.

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#### 1.—MILK INSPECTION, 1936.

No. of Cowkeepers in the City	...	...	321
No. of Purveyors (only) of milk in the City	...	...	1,508
No. of Purveyors registered for the sale of milk but whose premises are outside the City	...	...	78
Total No. of Cowkeepers, Dairymen and Purveyors of milk registered	...	...	1,907
No. of Dairy Yards in the City	...	...	307
Approximate No. of milch cows housed in the City during the winter months	...	...	5,050
No. of applications for registration as Cowkeepers in which premises were suitable or made suitable after inspection	...	...	10
No. of applications in which premises were not suitable	...	...	6
No. (total) of applications for registration as Cowkeepers	...	...	16
No. of applications for registration as Purveyors of milk in which premises were suitable or made suitable after inspection	...	...	421

No. of applications in which premises were not suitable	...	...	...	...	29
No. (total) of applications for registration as Purveyors of milk	...	...	...	...	450
No. of applications for purveying milk in the City from premises outside	...	...	...	...	25
No. of Cowkeepers who have discontinued the Dairy business in Dublin	...	...	...	...	5
No. of Purveyors of Milk who have discontinued the sale of milk in Dublin	...	...	...	...	329

### **INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON DAIRY PREMISES, 1936.**

Disease.	No. of Cases.
Diphtheria ..	6
Scarlatina ...	7
Enteric Fever ...	2

All the notifications of infectious diseases received from Hospitals and Doctors during the year were examined each morning by an Inspector, for the purpose of identifying any outbreak of disease with any person connected with the business of Cowkeeper, Purveyor of Milk or Hawker of Milk.

When an outbreak of infectious disease occurred on a dairy premises, the sale or distribution of milk was suspended until full enquiries had been made, disinfection carried out and all risk of contamination eliminated.

### **EXAMINATION OF MILCH COWS IN CITY DAIRY YARDS.**

Every cow housed in City Dairy Yards was examined at different periods during the year 1936. Each suspect cow was given a reference number, and the case was entered in the Bacteriological Record books. 350 suspect cases were dealt with during this year.

When a cow was found to be affected with tuberculosis of the udder, giving tuberculous milk, or showing any of the forms of tuberculosis as specified in the Bovine Tuberculosis Order of 1926, she was slaughtered with all possible speed.

When a cow was found to be affected with any disease or condition likely to infect the milk, a notice was served on the owner interdicting the sale of milk from this animal. 125 of these notices were served on owners.

The system adopted for the examination of milch cows was as follows: 504 samples were taken from cows with abnormal udders in City Dairy Yards, and in cases where tuberculosis was suspected the milk was centrifuged and the deposit examined for tubercle bacilli. If the microscopic examinations were negative the milk was submitted to biological examination. In all other cases of abnormal udders, where the condition was found not to be due to cocci, samples of milk were grouped and the group samples submitted to biological examination. These measures were adopted so as to ensure that all cows with tuberculous udders were detected. The carrying out of this work necessitated 472 special visits to City Dairy Yards, and 9,938 examinations of the milch cows.

A summary of this work is set out in the following table:—

No. of special visits	...	...	...	472
No. of examinations of milch cows	...	...	...	9,938
No. of cows from which separate samples of milk were taken for biological examination				350
No. of samples of milk taken and bacteriologically examined	...	...	...	504
No. of cows for which notices interdicting the sale of milk were served	...	...	...	125



INSPECTION OF DAIRY YARDS.

The following is a copy of the Score Card used in the inspection of City Dairy Yards. A special feature of this system is the education of the owners and the attendants, and the markings on the card are especially applicable to conditions in City Dairy Premises.

COWSHED—136	SCORE.			SCORE.	
	Per- fect	Allowed		Per- fect	Allowed
Construction—50.			BROUGHT FORWARD	206	
Impervious Floor ...	7		UTENSILS—60		
Raised standing space	8		Construction ...	12	
Efficient channels ...	7		Cleanliness—48		
Proper stall ...	7		Thoroughly washed		
Good trough ...	7		and scalded with		
Compoed up to 4 feet	7		boiling water	20	
Upper walls, ceiling			Sterilized by steam	40	
and roof ...	7		Protected from con-		
Daylight ...	12		tamination	8	
Artificial Light ...	12			48	
Ventilation ...	12		MILKING—100		
Cleanliness—50			Small top pail ...	20	
Bedding ...	9		Milking stool ...	6	
Floor ...	10		Facilities for washing		
Walls and partitions	8		hands ...	10	
Roof, rafters and			Strainer with cotton		
ledges ...	8		wool discs ...	6	
Troughs ...	8		Milk removed immedi-		
Windows and lights	7		ately from shed ...	6	
YARD—20			Fore milk discarded	6	
Well drained & clean	10		Milking suits ...	6	
Removal of manure	6		Clean dry hands ...	6	
W.C. ...	4		Udders washed and dried, 12	12	
DAIRY—20			or udders (clean) wiped		
Cleanliness ...	12		with clean damp cloth	8	
Construction ...	8		Udders clipped ...	8	
WATER SUPPLY—30			Tails cut ...	4	
Good Source ...	8		Cows free from obvious dirt	10	
Convenient to Cow-			Efficient Cooling ...	14	
shed ...	11		Bottling under proper		
Convenient for			conditions ...	20	
Washing Utensils	11			400	
TOTAL carried forward	206		DEDUCTION for exceptionally		
			dirty condition, especially of		
			utensils or at milking		
			TOTAL ...		
			Percentage Score.....		



SUMMARY OF PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS  
(IRELAND) ORDER, 1908, HEARD IN THE DISTRICT COURT DURING YEAR 1936.

OFFENCE	No. of Cases	Fines £ s. d.	Costs £ s. d.	D.P.O.A.	Adjourned Generally	Poor Box s. d.
Dirty conditions at milking, or in Dairy Yards or Milkshops ...	11	12 0 0	—	2	2	10 0
Non-protection of milk or milk utensils from contamination ...	7	6 0 0	10 6	1	3	—
Unsuitability of Premises ...	5	1 0 0	1 0 0	2	1	—
Failure to register for sale of milk ...	28	6 0 0	2 0 6	8	2	—
No facilities for cleansing milk vessels ...	7	6 0	15 0	2	1	—
	58	£25 6 0	£4 6 0	14	9	10 0

**NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS.**

Dairy Yards	...	...	3,507
Milkshops and Stores	...	...	10,938
Railways	...	...	115

For several years the "Sediment Test" has been in use. This test is of educational value to milkers, provided that it is carried out at the time of, or immediately after, milking and before the milk is strained.

The results of the bacteriological examinations of milk are summarised under Section 4, "Bacteriological Laboratory."

**Nature of Written Notices, 1936.**

Remove Manure	...	...	...	41
Repairs	...	...	...	58
Cleanse or Limewash Dairy Yards	...	...	...	11
Cleanse Cows	...	...	...	15
Cleanse Milkshops	...	...	...	4
Sleeping Apartments directly connected with Milkshop	...	...	...	2
Provide Milk Store	...	...	...	1
Provide facilities for Cleansing vessels	...	...	...	8
Remove Pigs from yard	...	...	...	1

**2.—NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT  
THE CORPORATION ABATTOIR.  
YEAR 1936.**

Bulls	....	....	....	10
Bullocks	....	....	....	4,798
Cows	....	....	....	6,041
Heifers	....	....	....	5,998
Calves	....	....	....	119
TOTAL				16,966
Sheep	....	....	....	55,766
Swine	....	....	....	8,136
TOTAL ANIMALS				80,868

CARCASSES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED AT THE CORPORATION ABATTOIR.

125

	BULLS		BULLOCKS		COWS		HEIFERS		CALVES		TOTAL CATTLE			SHEEP			SWINE		
	Whole	Partial	Whole	Partial	Whole	Partial	Whole	Partial	Whole	Partial	Whole	Partial		Whole	Partial		Whole	Partial	
												No.	Wt. in lbs.		No.	Wt. in lbs.		No.	Wt. in lbs.
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	36	46	200	200	24	19	—	—	260	265	13,396	—	—	2	1	10	
Traumatism ...	—	—	1	36	13	60	1	14	—	—	15	110	6,102	3	35	1	41	1,259	
Oedematous and Wasted.	—	—	5	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	13	2	—	25	—	—	—	—	
Redwater ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Moribund and Ill Bled.	—	—	5	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	37	—	3	—	—	
Gangrene ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Swine Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	14	
Septic Conditions	1	—	1	5	14	5	2	1	—	—	18	11	990	22	31	—	—	—	
Other Conditions	—	—	7	3	12	4	2	1	—	—	21	8	959	17	23	6	3	28	
Decomposition	—	—	8	4	19	8	3	—	—	—	30	12	561	87	7	8	—	—	
Carcinoma ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS ...	1	—	65	94	278	279	33	35	—	—	377	408	22,008	193	96	20	52	1,311	

# RETURN OF UNSOUND ORGANS, Etc., AT DUBLIN CORPORATION ABATTOIR, 1936.

This Return does not include the organs of animals totally condemned, but includes organs destroyed on account of tuberculous contamination.

	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Total Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
LUNGS :									
Tuberculosis ...	2	232	1,611	277	—	2,122	—	98	2,220
Abscesses ...	—	10	8	7	—	25	14	5	44
Pneumonia ...	—	9	33	9	—	51	15	194	260
Pleurisy ...	—	22	53	18	—	93	17	25	135
Parasitism ...	—	3	11	—	—	14	8	4	26
Cysts ...	—	4	42	3	—	49	—	—	49
Other Conditions	—	16	47	5	1	69	65	9	143
HEARTS :									
Tuberculosis ...	1	138	651	94	—	884	—	83	970
Other Conditions ...	—	34	68	8	1	111	78	38	224
SKIRTS :									
Tuberculosis ...	—	15	63	11	—	89	—	3	92
Abscesses ...	—	4	18	6	—	28	—	—	28
Other Conditions ...	—	4	18	3	—	25	21	8	54
STOMACHS :									
Tuberculosis (S.Memb.)	1	80	411	53	—	545	—	34	579
Abscesses ...	—	2	2	—	—	4	1	—	5
Other Conditions ...	—	13	48	2	1	64	63	7	134
INTESTINES :									
Tuberculosis (with fat)	1	110	495	68	—	674	—	33	708
Other Conditions ...	—	14	51	2	1	68	65	9	141
SPLEENS :									
Tuberculosis ...	—	21	116	4	—	141	—	5	146
									151



	Lulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Total Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	TOTAL.
LIVERS :									
Tuberculosis	1	142	620	97	—	860	—	78	938
Abscesses	—	44	86	33	—	163	5	1	169
Necrosis	—	4	7	—	—	11	—	—	11
Cirrhosis	—	9	43	4	—	56	1	25	82
Echinococcus	—	3	13	4	—	20	21	12	53
Distomatosis	—	266	1,490	247	—	2,003	888	3	2,894
Degeneration	—	3	7	21	—	37	—	—	37
Cav. Angioma	—	3	38	—	—	41	—	—	41
Other Conditions	—	5	30	6	1	42	36	12	90
KIDNEYS :									4,315
Tuberculosis	—	5	38	—	—	43	—	4	47
Abscesses	—	2	5	1	—	8	—	—	8
Cysts	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	2	7
Nephritis	—	—	19	—	—	19	—	—	19
Other Conditions	—	—	3	—	—	3	6	11	20
UDDERS :									101
Tuberculosis	—	—	13	1	—	14	—	—	14
Mastitis	—	—	13	—	—	13	—	—	13
Other Conditions	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
UTERI :									28
Tuberculosis	—	—	19	—	—	19	—	—	19
Metritis	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
HEADS :									20
Tuberculosis	—	203	588	152	—	952	—	383	1,335
Actino	—	19	13	12	1	45	—	—	45
Traumatism	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	3
Other Conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Abscesses	—	2	1	3	—	6	2	—	8
TONGUES :									1,394
Tuberculosis	2	203	588	152	9	954	—	371	1,325
Actino	—	39	12	13	1	65	—	—	65
Other Conditions	—	3	2	4	—	9	5	1	15
TOTALS	8	1,688	7,403	1,323	31	10,453	1,314	1,459	13,226

In addition, 173 Organs were condemned for Decomposition (1936).

**TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF DRESSED MEAT SENT INTO THE CORPORATION ABATTOIR AND THE AMOUNT CONDEMNED, 1936.**

Amount sent in	Amount Condemned.
Beef .... 80 Quarters	38 Quarters and 263 lbs.
Mutton and Lamb 16½ Bodies	10½ Bodies.

**UN SOUND FOOD.**

Meat and Organs, Beef, Mutton, Pork	lbs.
and Bacon	890,463
Fish	80,369
Fruit and Vegetables	8,997
Miscellaneous	8,981
	<u>988,810</u>

	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
<b>TOTAL</b>	441	8	2	18

No. of Private Slaughterhouses	62
No. of Knackers' Yards	1
No. of Yards for slaughter of horses for export	1
Approx. No. of Victuallers using Private Slaughterhouses	150
No. of Victuallers using the Corporation Abattoir	141

**No. of Inspections of :—**

Slaughterhouses	4,317
Shops, Factories and Depots	1,415
Stallholders	6,612
Markets and Stores	519
	<u>12,863</u>

In addition to the above figures whole-time inspection was carried out at the Corporation Abattoir and two Bacon Factories.

**DISEASED AND SUSPECTED ANIMALS DEALT WITH IN MARKETS, LAIRS, ETC., UNDER FOOD  
INSPECTION, DURING THE YEAR 1936.**

ANIMALS DEALT WITH		HOW CARCASSES WERE DEALT WITH				Removed Outside our Jurisdiction	Dealt with under T.B. Order and Restrictions removed
		Passed	Condemned				
			Total	Partial	Organs only		
CATTLE	119 ...	12	21	19	33	32	2
SHEEP	14 ...	5	4	2	2	1	—
PIGS	28 ...	17	2	2	5	2	—
TOTAL	161 ...	34	27	23	40	35	2

NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN MARKETS ON THURSDAYS DURING THE YEAR 1936.

	B E A S T S.		C A L V E S.	S H E E P.	P I G S.
	Fat.	Dairy.			
March Quarter	...	...	...	...	130
June Quarter	...	...	...	...	...
September Quarter	...	...	...	...	...
December Quarter	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	...



RETURNS OF SPECIAL SHEEP SALES AND SALES OF STORE BEASTS  
DURING THE YEAR 1936.

PERIOD			SHEEP	STORE BEASTS
March Quarter	...	...	36	8,966
June Quarter	...	...	250	17,119
September Quarter	...	...	33,816	12,096
December Quarter	...	...	10,780	12,511
TOTALS			44,882	50,692

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## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (FRESH MEAT) ACT, 1930.

Under the above Act, routine inspection has been carried out at two factories and at the Corporation Abattoir.

The total numbers of animals for *ante* and *post mortem* inspection were as follows:—

Pigs	Sheep	Cattle
<hr/> 81,569	<hr/> 2,313	<hr/> 247

All the above animals were subjected to a complete and routine inspection.

The following are the diseases and conditions met with: tuberculosis, abscesses, pneumonia, pleurisy, parasitism, cysts, pericarditis, cirrhosis, degeneration, nephritis, swine erysipelas and swine fever.

The following is a summary of the result of the inspection for tuberculosis at the two factories showing cases and organs and parts affected:—

No. of pigs killed	.... 81,569
No. of pigs affected	.... 8,850
Percentage affected	.... 10·8 per cent.

ORGANS AND PARTS.		LYMPHATIC GLANDS.	
Lung Substance	... 525	Bronchial	... 634
Liver Substance	... 1,008	Mediastinal	... 4
Spleen Substance	... 355	Portal and Gastric	687
Kidneys	... 78	Mesenteric	... 4,888
Pleura	... 38	Submaxillary	... 4,071
Peritoneum	... 8	Cervical	... 47
Backbones	... 3	Prepectoral	... 20
		Sternal	... 37
		Dorsal	... 6
		Renal	... 41
		S. Mammary	... 22
		S. Inguinal	... 15
		Iliac	... 15
		Sublumbar	... 16
		Prescapular	... 28
		Preaural	... 3

## SUMMARY OF PROSECUTIONS FOR UNSOUND FOOD, ETC.

During the year 1936, six prosecutions were heard for offences connected with unsound meat and other articles of food. In one case a sentence of one month's imprisonment was imposed, which sentence was confirmed on appeal. In the five other cases fines amounting to £20 11s. 6d. were imposed.

One case of a breach of the Slaughterhouse Bye-Laws was heard during the year, and the defendant was fined £3 10s. 6d.

### 3. DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

#### BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS ORDER :

No. of cows found to be affected with tuberculosis of the udder	... ..	18
No. of animals found to be showing definite clinical symptoms of tuberculosis with chronic cough	.... ....	4
TOTAL		22

No. of cows with abnormal udders, in City Dairy Yards, on samples of milk being bacteriologically examined found not to be affected with any of the forms of tuberculosis as specified in the Bovine Tuberculosis Order	....	....	....	336
---	------	------	------	-----

No. of reported animals found after examination not to be affected with any of the forms of tuberculosis as specified in the Bovine Tuberculosis Order	....	....	....	16
--	------	------	------	----

Total No. of Animals dealt with	....	....	....	396
---------------------------------	------	------	------	-----

22 animals were found to come within the scope of the Bovine Tuberculosis Order and were slaughtered by the owners. The agreed valuation of the animals on which compensation was paid amounted to £137 and £78 13s. 0d. was paid to the owners.

The nett expenditure amounted to £51 15s. 10d. which was refunded to the Corporation by the Department of Agriculture.

#### PARASITIC MANGE ORDER :

No. of Cases investigated	....	....	....	2
No. of Outbreaks	....	....	....	Nil

#### SHEEP SCAB ORDER :

No. of Suspected outbreaks	....	....	....	18
No. of Actual outbreaks	....	....	....	17
No. of Animals affected	....	....	....	62
No. of Animals in contact	....	....	....	335
No. of prosecutions for breach of the Sheep Scab Order	....	....	....	2

Total penalties imposed :—

Fines : £13. Costs, £1 1s. 0d.



## SHEEP DIPPING ORDER :

The enforcement of the provisions of the above Order necessitated 101 visits to Markets and Sheep Sales by four specially appointed Inspectors.

No. of sheep for which Declarations of Dipping were produced and examined at the Dublin Cattle Market	....	202,173
---	------	---------

No. of sheep dipped under supervision	....	77
---------------------------------------	------	----

No. of prosecutions for breaches of the Sheep Dipping Order	....	....	5
---	------	------	---

Total penalties imposed :—

Fines : £5. Costs : £3 11s. 6d. 2 cases D.P.O.A.

## RABIES ORDER :

No. of cases of suspected outbreaks	....	1
-------------------------------------	------	---

No. of actual outbreaks	....	....	Nil
-------------------------	------	------	-----

## ANTHRAX ORDER :

No animals within the City have been found affected with this disease during the year 1936. It was found necessary, in 39 cases, to investigate the cause of death and to examine the blood from carcasses or consignments of meat at the Corporation Abattoir and Private Slaughterhouses, so as to ensure that this disease did not escape detection.

Routine work has been carried out under the Foot and Mouth Disease (Ireland) Order, of 1900, and the associated Orders, and also under the following Orders : the “ Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1901 ” and the “ Parasitic Mange (Cattle) Order of 1927.” The work performed in connection with the other Orders under the Diseases of Animals Acts was mainly of a preventive nature.

## WARBLE FLY (TREATMENT OF CATTLE) ORDER, 1936.

The provisions of the above Order were enforced during the treatment period from 15th March, 1936 to the 30th June, 1936. 57,764 cattle were examined and 7,200 were found with Warbles.

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### 4. BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

#### Microscopic Examination of Samples Direct from Cows in City Dairy Yards.

No. of Microscopic Examinations of Samples      ....    299

#### RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS :

Streptococci	....	....	100
Staphylococci	....	....	7
Diplococci	....	....	4
Mixed Infection	....	....	15
Tubercle Bacilli	....	....	18
Other Organisms	....	....	36
Negative	....	....	119

#### SPUTUM (Cows) :

No. of Microscopic Examinations      ....    15

#### RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS :

Tubercle Bacilli	....	....	4
Negative	....	....	11

**Samples of Milk and Secretion from Cows (the majority of which were dry) other than in City Dairy Yards.**

No. of Microscopic Examinations of samples ..... 27

**RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS :**

Streptococci	....	....	6
Diplococci	....	....	1
Mixed Infection	....	...	2
Other Organisms	....	..	9
Negative	....	...	9

**SPUTUM (Cows) :**

No. of Microscopic Examinations .... 2

**RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS :**

Tubercle Bacilli	....	....	1
Negative	....	....	1

**Biological Examination of Milk.**

**GROUP SAMPLES :**

No. of Examinations	....	....	....	34
Positive	....	....	5	
Negative	....	....	29	

**DIRECT SAMPLES :**

No. of Examinations	....	....	....	20
Positive	....	....	3	
Negative	....	....	17	

SAMPLES TAKEN AT HOSPITALS ..... 33

Positive	....	....	3
Negative	....	....	30

SAMPLES TAKEN AT INFANT AID DEPOTS	....	18
------------------------------------	------	----

Positive	....	Nil.
Negative	....	18

TOTAL NO. OF EXAMINATIONS	....	105
---------------------------	------	-----

Positive	....	11
Negative	....	94

### Skin Scrapings for Parasitic Mange.

No. of Specimens	....	6
------------------	------	---

Positive	....	Nil.
Negative	....	6

### Wool Samples.

No. of Specimens	....	29
------------------	------	----

No. of cases in which the Psoroptes ovis was found	....	25
---	------	----

No. of cases which were negative	....	4
-------------------------------------	------	---

### Blood Films for Anthrax.

No. of Specimens	....	39
------------------	------	----

Positive	....	Nil.
Negative	....	39

### Diseased Organs.

No. of Microscopic Examinations	....	61
---------------------------------	------	----

### RESULTS :

Tubercle Bacilli	....	45
Bacilli	....	2
Negative	....	13
Bacillus Necrosis	....	1



## 5. THE ATTENDANCE ON AND PURCHASE OF ANIMALS THE PROPERTY OF THE DUBLIN CORPORATION, YEAR 1936.

### HORSES :

No. of visits	....	....	....	166
No. of attendances	....	....	....	424
No. of Horses purchased	....	....	....	1
No. of Horses cast	....	....	....	12
Total No. of Horses in Stud on 31st December, 1936	....	....	....	91

### CATTLE :

During the year 1936 the animals on the Crooksling Sanatorium Farm have been attended on, also each animal of the dairy herd has been subjected to the tuberculin tests and the agglutination test for contagious abortion.

The herd has been tuberculin-tested regularly and has been maintained abortion free.

It is interesting to record the particulars in connection with the establishment of the dairy herd at the Crooksling Sanatorium Farm. The first six cows were purchased in the year 1926, and the herd comprised on the 31st December, 1936, 79 animals, including heifers and rearing-calves selected for the maintenance of the herd. The herd was self-contained in 1930, and was maintained by the heifer calves with the exception of four cows purchased at the one time in February, 1934.

The following tables give (1) an analysis of the causes of the elimination of animals, for each year, since the formation of the herd in October, 1926 to the end of 1936, and (2) a summary of the results of the *post mortem* examinations on 74 of the eliminated animals, during the same period :—

(1) DEPRECIATION IN ANIMALS IN HERD FROM OCTOBER, 1926, TO 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

	Reactors	Doubtful Reactors	Mastitis	Defective Quarters	Sterility	Milk Records	Bulls	Reactors Agglutination Test	Other Causes	TOTAL
1927	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
1928	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	7
1929	1	2	3	2	2	—	—	—	3	13
1930	1	2	1	2	—	2	1	(b) 1	—	10
1931	2	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	2	9
1932	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	5
1933	2	—	3	—	1	4	—	—	2	12
1934	(a) 4	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	8
1935	—	—	5	—	2	—	1	—	—	8
1936	—	—	10	—	—	2	—	—	—	12
TOTAL ...	18	7	27	4	8	11	4	1	10	90

(a) P.M.E. : One, minute lesion in mesenterics.  
One, pseudo-tuberculosis.  
Two, no macroscopic evidence of tuberculosis.

(b) On re-test 5 weeks after purchase in April, 1930.

(2) POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS HELD ON 74 OF THE 90 ELIMINATED ANIMALS.

Reactors	<i>Post Mortem</i> Examinations	Evidence of Tuberculosis Found				No Macroscopic Lesions of Tuberculosis
		Mesenterics only	Bronchial only	Pharyngeal only	Pseudo- Tuberculosis on Hock	
18	17	7	1	1	1	7
Doubtful Reactors 7	4	—	—	—	—	4
Remaining Eliminated Animals 65	53	—	—	—	—	53

No animals were purchased for the herd during the year 1936, and 11 cows and 38 calves were sold;  
8 calves were reared. The total milk yield for the year was 288,606½ lbs.

P. F. DOLAN,  
Chief Veterinary Inspector.





# SANITARY DEPARTMENT



## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

	1935.	1936.
Inspections of Tenement Houses ...	28,765	37,347
Re-Inspections of Tenement Houses ...	15,053	16,110
Inspections of other Houses ...	16,327	15,761
Other Inspections ...	8,497	6,451
Inspections of Rooms ...	128,517	183,184
Re-Inspections of Rooms ...	25,940	23,905
Inspections of Offensive Trade Premises ...	183	305
Inspections of Workshops ...	895	919
Surveys of New Workshops ...	97	60
Inspections of Outworkers' Premises ...	93	58
Inspections of Piggeries ...	1,124	1,196
Piggeries Ceased ...	20	6
Inspections of Bakeries ...	165	154
Inspections of Common Lodging Houses ...	202	258
Inspections of Weekly Lodging Houses ...	242	272
Inspections of Dwellings for Rebates of Rates	7,660	7,043
Basements permanently closed during the year	134	102
Number of Written Notices served ...	11,236	13,193
Number of Verbal Notices given ...	—	4,462
Number of Notices served <i>re</i> By-Law 34 (Limewashing) ...	10,714	10,102
Number of Nuisances found due to Complaints	6,613	6,995
Defects Discovered ...	30,925	29,904
Defects Remedied ...	21,651	28,273
Tests applied to House Drains ...	902	507
Cross Drains Tested ...	2	10
Choked Drains Freed ...	415	1,031
Inspections of Drains ...	600	655
Drains Repaired ...	160	177
Reports received in writing from Medical Officers of Health ...	98	121
Accumulations of Manure removed ...	—	24
Interviews <i>re</i> Advice, etc. ...	—	939
Inspections of Stables ...	—	45
Inspections of Ice Cream Shops ...	—	49
Nuisances from Smoke abated ...	—	27

**COMMON LODGING HOUSES.**

	Total
Number on Register at 1st January, 1936 ...	24
New Registrations effected during the year	—
Removals from Register during the year ...	7
Number of Lodgers for whom there was accommodation ... ..	760
Number of visits during the year ...	258
Statutory Notices served for nuisances ...	22
Verbal Notices given for nuisances ...	114
Verbal Notices for breaches of Bye-Laws ...	10

The accommodation varies from 3 to 508 persons to a house.

On visiting the Lodging Houses, special attention was paid to the general condition of the premises, including cleanliness, lighting and ventilation, and also to the condition of the bedding. The prevention of over-crowding was strictly enforced and immediate remedial measures taken for the abatement of any nuisance or the repair of any sanitary defect found to exist.

All the houses were limewashed regularly and the bedding cleansed or renewed at intervals.

**SMOKE NUISANCE.**

75 observations were made for the detection of black smoke being emitted in such quantities as to be a nuisance.

**COURT AND ALLEY EXAMINATIONS.**

Number of Inspections ... ..	62
Number of Water Closets found dirty ...	28
Number of Water Closets re-inspected and found cleansed ... ..	28



**CELLARS AND UNDERGROUND ROOMS.**

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	3,050
Number of Notices served to cease letting or occupying	...	...	...	102
Number closed	...	...	...	102
Number of re-inspections	...	...	...	309

**WORKSHOPS.**

1,760 Workshops on Register on 1st January, 1936.

60 Registered during the year.

97 Defects discovered.

94 Statutory notices for sanitary defects were served.

3 Verbal notices for sanitary defects were given.

919 Visits were made.

**Re Section 9 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.**

Notices served and complied with, particulars of which are as follows :—

	Total
1. Sanitary Accommodation opens directly into Factory	26
2. Sanitary Accommodation not provided with artificial light	4
3. Intervening space not ventilated to open air	3
4. Suitable Sanitary Accommodation not provided	3
5. Sufficient Sanitary Accommodation not provided	27
6. Male and Female Sanitary Accommodation side by side without separate approaches	5
7. Sanitary Accommodation not provided	4
8. Other defects	25

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Section 107 deals with “Home Work,” and its purport is as follows :—

The Occupier of every Factory and Workshop and every Contractor employed by any such Occupier in the business of the Factory or Workshop shall :—

- (a) Keep in the prescribed form and manner, and with the prescribed particulars, lists showing names and addresses of all persons directly employed by him, either as workmen or as contractors, in the business of the Factory or Workshop, outside the Factory or Workshop, and the places where they are employed ; and
- (b) Send to an Inspector such copies of, or extracts from, those lists as the Inspector may from time to time require ; and
- (c) Send on or before the first day of February and the first day of August in each year copies of those lists to the District Council of the District in which the Factory or Workshop is situate.

In the event of a contravention of this section by the Occupier of a Factory, Workshop, or Place, or by a Contractor, the Occupier or Contractor shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Forty Shillings, and in the case of a second or subsequent offence, not exceeding Five Pounds.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

### Outworkers, 1936.

59 Firms sent in their lists twice in the year.

63 Firms sent in their lists only once in the year.

There were 358 Outworkers returned on the February lists, and 322 returned on lists for August, making a total of 680 for the year 1936.

The attached list gives the number sent in, in February and August, of Outworkers for each of the Trades given. (Home Work Order of 15th August, 1905) :—

Wearing Apparel :—						No.
Making, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	378
Household Linen	...	...	...	...	...	38
Lace, Lace curtains and nets	...	...	...	...	...	12
Curtains and furniture hangings	...	...	...	...	...	7
Furniture and upholstery	...	...	...	...	...	31
File-making	...	...	...	...	...	5
Brass and brass articles	...	...	...	...	...	44
Cart gear	...	...	...	...	...	2
Locks, latches and keys	...	...	...	...	...	7
Umbrellas, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	21
Artificial flowers	...	...	...	...	...	12
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags	...	...	...	...	...	15
Brushmaking	...	...	...	...	...	7
Basket making	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings	...	...	...	...	...	1
Processes incidental to above	...	...	...	...	...	94
TOTAL						680

### Return of Sanitary Prosecutions, 1936.

PROSECUTIONS :					Total
Summonses (Ordinary)	...	...	...	...	399
„ (Disobedience)	...	...	...	...	38
„ (Bye-Laws)	...	...	...	...	122
„ (Closing)	...	...	...	...	19
„ (Sec. 56)	...	...	...	...	2
„ (Secs. 83 and 84)	...	...	...	...	13
„ (Bye-Laws for keeping of Animals)	...	...	...	...	11
Adjourned cases brought forward	...	...	...	...	104

## RESULTS OF PROSECUTIONS :

Justices' Orders obtained	...	...	287
Owners fined (absolute)	...	...	107
Cases adjourned	...	...	111
Summonses marked " Abated "	...	...	119
„ marked " Proved but Dismissed "			20
„ Adjourned generally		...	12
Prohibition Orders obtained	...	...	17
Summonses not served	...	...	1
„ Struck out	...	...	34
Total amount of Penalties imposed (absolute)			
	£200	0s.	1d.

**MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS, 1936.**

Number of Reports, received in writing, from Medical  
Officers of Health.

Name	Number
Dr. Bryson ...	1
„ Burke ...	11
„ Cusack ...	7
„ Devane ...	1
„ Dillon ...	6
„ Dyer ...	1
„ Falvey ...	8
„ Fitzgerald	1
„ Grimley	6
„ Harrison	13
„ Hayes ...	2
„ Hooper ...	7
„ Lynch ...	5
„ Martin ...	1
„ Maughan	1
„ O'Sullivan	8
„ Peppard	27
„ Ryan ...	1
„ Toher ...	12
„ Walshe ...	2
TOTAL	121

In addition to above many verbal complaints are received from  
the District Medical Officers of Health.



This Department receives appreciative co-operation from other Corporation Departments, consequently, many sanitary defects are brought to notice. Were it not for this early intimation it is possible that defects might remain undiscovered until such time as the District Inspector visits the premises in the course of house to house inspections.

### References from Other Departments.

From the City Engineer's Department	...	638
„ „ Cleansing Department	...	340
„ „ Housing Department	...	2,128
„ „ Child Welfare Service	...	118
„ „ Veterinary Department	...	18
„ „ Other Departments	...	170

The Sanitary Department co-operates with other Departments by reporting matters relative to waste water, defective street and passage paving, choked street gulleys, dangerous floors, ceilings, roofs, etc.

### References to Other Departments.

To the City Architect	...	2,084
„ „ Building Surveyor	...	6
„ „ Water Engineers	...	1,010
„ „ Veterinary Department	...	14
„ „ Cleansing Department	...	22
„ „ Housing Department	...	1,200
„ „ Other Departments	...	31

The duties discharged by the Sanitary Section during the year are summarised in the Appendix.

**Tenements.**—Peculiar circumstances have governed the evolution of social life in the City for generations past, and the present tenement system is the result. The large old mansions and residential quarters built by the nobility and gentry about the earlier periods

gradually drifted from their original character, *i.e.*, dwellings for one family, into tenements now housing often 12 families, without any necessary adaptation or reconditioning to provide amenities for the changed conditions. Unfortunately, owing to economic circumstances, low wages, etc., the working classes were content or compelled to be satisfied with one room in these houses to rear their families. The successors of the original occupants of these and many other one-time private houses have ceased to retain their town houses in the city. During the year a detailed survey of tenements was accomplished, and it disclosed that 2,056 houses (42 per cent.) consisting of 9,403 families, comprising 37,201 persons, of the 4,908 tenements in the city are unfit for human habitation. These will be closed when alternative accommodation is available for the occupants.

When, in the near future, alternative accommodation in excess of what at present is **urgently** needed, has been made available, much more can be done in reconditioning fair and good-class tenement property. This important contribution to housing provision is hampered by reason of the fact that to be effective it is necessary to get possession of vacant tenement houses, or at any rate to reduce the number of families occupying such houses, which is practically impossible at the present time, because of want of alternative accommodation—even of a temporary nature for these latter families.

### SUMMARY OF SURVEY.

#### SOUTH CITY.

No. of Tenements	No. Fit	No. Unfit	Percentage Unfit	Unfit Occupied Basements
2,711	1,578	1,133	42%	335

## NORTH CITY.

No. of Tenements	No. Fit	No. Unfit	Percentage Unfit	Unfit Occupied Basements
2,197	1,274	923	42%	1,110

## ENTIRE CITY.

No. of Tenements	No. Fit	No. Unfit	Percentage Unfit	Unfit Occupied Basements
4,908	2,852	2,056	42%	1,445

**OVERCROWDING IN "FIT" TENEMENTS.**

In **South City** there are 1,578 Tenements, where 3,677 Families, consisting of 18,385 Persons, are living in overcrowded conditions.

In **North City** there are 1,274 Tenements, where 3,091 Families, consisting of 14,983 Persons, are living in overcrowded conditions.

In **Entire City** there are 2,852 Tenements, where 6,768 Families, consisting of 33,368 Persons, are living in overcrowded conditions.

**UNFIT HOUSES.****Tenements.****NORTH SIDE.**

Houses.	Families.	Persons.
923	4,483	17,751

**SOUTH SIDE.**

1,133	4,920	19,450
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**ENTIRE CITY.**

2,056	9,403	37,201
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**Cottages.****NORTH SIDE.**

Houses.	Families.	Persons.
887	936	4,348

**SOUTH SIDE.**

1,311	1,322	5,727
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**ENTIRE CITY.**

2,198	2,258	10,075
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**Synopsis.**

UNFIT TENEMENTS—2,056, in which there are 9,403 Families, 37,201 Persons.

UNFIT COTTAGES—2,198, in which there are 2,258 Families, 10,075 Persons.

Total No. in Overcrowded Rooms in FIT TENEMENT HOUSES—6,768 Families, 33,368 Persons.



**Fly Nuisance.**—Complaints regarding the nuisance from flies were numerous throughout the past summer. The District Inspectors were instructed to make :—

“ A special survey of their districts with a view to discovering and taking steps to remove refuse of every kind that may be lying or dumped in their districts, and having done this they should exercise the strictest vigilance to see that a recurrence of such conditions does not take place. This should embrace the contents of privies, where they exist, manure heaps, ashpits, yards, passages, streets and particularly derelict spaces.”

**Bug Infestations.**—Complaints of bug infestations have been more numerous. The complainants are willingly and promptly assisted. Property owners or factors are to remove and treat wood facings, and to repair all cracks or crevices in the walls. Tenants who are to be provided with alternative accommodation are visited and an intensive system of cleansing and disinfecting of all furniture, bedding, etc., is carried out. When tenants suffering from tuberculosis are re-housed, from houses to be re-occupied, owners are asked to strip off wallpaper and to thoroughly cleanse and disinfect rooms before re-occupation. Towards the end of the year, a Sanitary Inspector was appointed with a view to giving the aforesaid important matter strict attention.

**Offensive Trades.**—There were on the Register of Offensive Trades in the City at 1st January, 1936, 56 businesses under this category, six of which had only temporary licences of a duration of twelve months.

The nature of the trades is shown in the following statement :—

Gut Scraper.  
 Blood-boiling.  
 Tripe-boiling.  
 Chemical Manure Works.  
 Fellmonger.  
 Fat-rendering.  
 Tallow Melters.  
 Rag Stores.

These trades are under constant supervision and the Acts appertaining to same are strictly applied. In a few instances where the premises were not being kept reasonably clean a marked improvement has been recently observed.

**Lanes.**—Unfortunately, there are 280 lanes in the City not under direct control of the Corporation, and the cleansing of these places is a matter which occasions considerable trouble to the Sanitary Inspectors. When these lanes are in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health, notices are served on the occupiers of premises abutting on same. Now, very few, if any, of the persons on whom these notices are served are the guilty parties, but although other people deposited the filth at the rear of the premises, the law holds the owner of the premises responsible for the nuisance. Despite the fact that notices publishing the penalties for this breach of law are posted at the entrances to such lanes, culprits at night dump offensive matter therein. On the following morning, the Public Health Department are the recipients of complaints, and in consequence the Sanitary Inspector has to devote a good deal of his valuable time in investigation work.

During the year, we dealt with 320 complaints approximately, and although the lanes had been attended to by the persons responsible, or by the Cleansing Department, they invariably presented the same filthy aspect in the course of a few days after the abatement of the nuisance. On several occasions it was deemed necessary to notify the Garda Síochána.



**WORKSHOPS.**

69	New	Workshops	registered	in	1933.
39	„	„	„	„	1934.
96	„	„	„	„	1935.
60	„	„	„	„	1936.

Among the Sanitary Inspectors' many duties are the inspections of factories and workshops. It is the duty of the Sanitary Inspector to have the necessary hygienic and sanitary adaptations provided. Sufficient warmth, light and air together with properly ventilated and separately approached sanitary conveniences for the separate sexes have to be provided for the workers. Smoke nuisances from the chimneys of work places are also a frequent cause of complaint.

Much time is taken up by interviews with owners of property and others seeking advice. It is pleasing to be able to report that increasing use is being made of Sanitary Inspectors in an advisory capacity. Owners of property in the City are encouraged to seek assistance when in doubt as to what should be done to improve their property or to remedy obstinate troubles. These people used to show obvious reluctance in approaching the Sanitary Inspector. This state of mind still exists, but in a much reduced degree.

Presumably, the fear was occasioned by the possibility that a visit to the Sanitary Inspector might result in the owner being called upon to carry out expensive works to the property under discussion. It is true that what an owner thinks is sufficient in the way of works of repair and what an experienced Sanitary Inspector considers to be necessary at the same house, are not always synonymous. Wise owners, however, realise that their property will not continue to give a good return as an investment unless it is maintained properly, and so they are pleased to avail themselves of the assistance and advice offered.





# REPORT

BY

CITY ENGINEER

(*per* Mr. E. FITZGERALD,  
Superintendent of Cleansing.)



## CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

The work of the Cleansing Department consists of the cleansing of all the streets, etc., within the City Boundary and the periodical emptying of ashbins, ashpits, and street gullies, and the disposal of the refuse collected therefrom.

### STREET CLEANSING :

All the streets are swept weekly, bi-weekly, and thrice weekly, depending on their location, etc., the principal streets and streets in congested areas receiving constant daily attention. Eight motor washing and sweeping machines are utilised for washing and sweeping the principal thoroughfares nightly. A patrol staff of 72 men with litter barrows are daily employed sweeping the channels of the main thoroughfares. Improved road surfaces and the fast moving traffic cause the bulk of the street litter to be blown into the channels. The channels in the principal streets are cleansed as often as five or six times per day by this patrol staff. The work of the patrol staff is, to a certain extent, nullified and made extremely difficult by the parking of motor cars for long periods in the main thoroughfares. A number of thoughtless shopkeepers still permit their employees to sweep litter from the front of their premises each morning into the channels which have been washed and swept during the night.

For the year ended March, 1936, 39,248 tons of street sweepings were collected and disposed of on the various tipping grounds. A number of local farmers during slack periods draw a portion of this for manure and top dressing. On Sunday mornings a number of the principal streets are cleansed.

## DOMESTIC REFUSE :

In practically all areas a thrice weekly collection is made of domestic refuse and in shop centres a collection is made five days per week. A fleet of 38 five-ton petrol-driven refuse collection vehicles, fitted with hydraulic tipping gear and sliding covers which prevent scattering of the contents, and 100 horse-drawn vehicles, are utilised for the collection of domestic and street refuse.

For the year ended March, 1936, the total quantity of domestic and trade refuse collected was 129,476 tons of which 114,480 tons were disposed of on the various tipheads and 14,996 tons consumed at the Destructor, equivalent to an average yield of 15.1 cwts. per 1,000 of population per day (366).

## ASHPITS :

The number of ashpits now in the City is comparatively small. These are being gradually abolished and replaced by the standard pattern covered bin.

## CONVENIENCES :

There are 67 conveniences in the City which are cleansed and disinfected daily.

With a view to obtaining the co-operation of the citizens to reduce the output of refuse and to avoid dropping litter on the streets, appeals are frequently made to the public.



SHOP ACTS, etc.



**SHOPS' ACT.**

Number of Inspections, Year 1936	14,769
Number of Prosecutions	... 25

## Penalties Imposed :—

Fines	...	...	...	£4	10	0
Costs	...	...	...	3	3	0
Donation to Court Poor Box	...	...	...	8	10	0

The principal reform that should be included in any enactment amending the Shops' Act, 1912, is the regulation of the hours of employment of assistants, and the fixing of a definite hour for the closing of shops carrying on the trades of Dairy and Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Greengrocery, Newsagent, Books and Periodical Retailing, Tobacco and Stationery. A reasonable hour for the closing of such shops might be suggested as 8 o'clock, p.m.

In many of the better class provision shops, the closing hour generally obtaining is 6 o'clock, p.m. on the first four nights of the week. Even if an extension of the time for keeping open were permitted on Friday and Saturday nights, the hour for closing should not be later than 8 o'clock, p.m., and 10 o'clock, p.m., respectively.

A class of business in which assistants are called upon to work abnormally long hours is the dairy business, where girls over the age of eighteen years are not infrequently obliged to be at their posts as early as 7 o'clock in the morning, and to continue on until 12 o'clock, midnight, receiving only a forenoon, or an afternoon on the Sunday, as well as an early evening off in addition to the weekly half holiday.

Conditions such as those are, without doubt, injurious to the health of both assistant and employer. It is practically a case of bed to work, work to bed. At present, employers are just as earnest in their desire for early closing as are the assistants.

A provision of the Shops' Act, 1912, that requires immediate reconsideration is Section 2, which permits a young person under 18 years of age to be employed for a period of 74 hours per week, inclusive of meal intervals. It might, in all reason, be suggested that a period of 52 hours per week, exclusive of meal intervals, should be fixed as the maximum number of working hours for young persons under the age of 18 years.

In the event of a young person being required to work overtime, the number of such working hours should be indicated in a register of employment overtime, and the number of working hours overtime might be fixed at the same number, namely, 90 hours per annum, as is permitted under the fifth schedule with respect to shops in Ireland in which the business of the sale by retail of Intoxicating Liquors is carried on.

Then again, just as there is a limit to the time an assistant may be detained for the serving of customers on the weekly half holiday, namely, half an hour after the time fixed for closing, a limit of not more than half an hour after the time fixed for closing on the respective evenings should also be fixed. This provision is particularly necessary in the case of Hair-dressing Saloons, both ladies' and gent's, especially the former. A great deal of time is absorbed in tinting, waving and coiffing ladies' hair, and if a lady does not enter sufficiently early to be attended to so as not to detain the assistant later than half an hour after the time fixed for closing, her appointment should be deferred to another day. There is at present no regulation to prevent this so long as such assistants receive an interval of half an hour for tea between the hours of 4 o'clock, p.m. and 7 o'clock, p.m. To refuse to remain in might bring about their dismissal.

It should certainly be incorporated in any new measure that assistants employed by the same employer for a period of not less than twenty-six



consecutive weeks about the business of one or more of his shops be allowed a holiday of not less than seven consecutive days, or if they have been employed as aforesaid for a period of fifty-two weeks, an annual holiday of at least fourteen consecutive days, and no deduction from wages or salary payable to the assistant should be made on account of any such holiday.

A young person should not be allowed to work for a period of longer duration than twelve hours per day, inclusive of meal intervals and overtime. The Shops' Act, 1912, permits seventy-four hours per week in the aggregate to be worked where a person is employed exclusively in a shop, but where employed part of the day in a factory or workshop, as well as in a shop, the maximum number of working hours shall not be more than twelve hours in any one day.

In every part of a shop in which employees are engaged, suitable and sufficient means of ventilation, heating and lighting should be provided, as well as adequate sanitary and washing accommodation.

Where the assistant takes any meals on the shop premises, reasonable facilities should be made available.

It might also be embodied in any new measure that where there is only one assistant employed about the business of a shop, in order that the meal intervals should not be interrupted, the shop should be closed during the period taken to those meals.

A factor which contributes to the late closing of shops in certain branches of business such as News-agents, Tobacconists and Dairies, is the shop which is occupied and conducted by a person who does not employ assistants—the one person shop—which is kept open unduly late, and thus obliges traders in similar businesses to remain open late also, so that customers may not be lost.

The Shops' Act of 1912, having fulfilled what may be classified as an elemental and experimental effort to ameliorate the conditions of employment of shop assistants, may now be regarded as out of date. So far as the introduction of a compulsory weekly half holiday for all shop assistants was concerned, it effected its purpose. In having left out such a material point as the fixing of a maximum number of working hours in the case of employees over 18 years of age, except in two classes of trade, it fell far short of the ideal. What is required in any proposed measure is the introduction of earlier closing hours for the various classes of trade, the obligation to mark on the Form affixed in the shop the spells of employment, and particularly the meal intervals, so that an inspector may be facilitated by not being obliged to ask questions of an assistant who might compromise himself or herself by speaking accurately with regard to the meal times.

### OPERATIONS UNDER STREET TRADING OF CHILDREN REGULATIONS.

Licences to trade issued                      ...                      ...                      ...                      67

RETURN (kindly furnished by the Chief Superintendent, Garda Siochana (Metropolitan Division), showing the results of prosecutions against (a) juveniles for breaches of the Street Trading By-Laws ; (b) parents or guardians for allowing their children under 14 years of age to trade in the streets during 1936.

### RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS UNDER STREET TRADING BY-LAWS INSTITUTED BY GARDAI OF THE DUBLIN METROPOLITAN DIVISION DURING THE YEAR 1936.

	Persons Pro- ceeded Against	Con- victed	Cautioned	Probation Act	Dis- missed	Pending	Other- wise dis- posed of
(a) Juveniles	296	121	59	71	9	26	10
(b) Parents or Guardians	94	59	5	20	7	—	3

**PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT.****1936.**

During the year 2 new Cinemas were opened. The total of regular Cinemas in the City remains the same, however, as last year, *i.e.*, 34, owing to the closing of 2 of the older buildings to make room for larger new structures. The number of theatres has been increased to 8, one additional small theatre having come into regular use since last year. 37 places were used for public dancing during the year, 17 for plays, concerts and dances, and 14 other premises were used occasionally for various public purposes—making a total of 110 places of public resort in the City.

Two new Schools Halls were constructed during the year. In each case suitable provision was included for stage plays. Plans for 3 new proposed halls of the same class were approved of, as were also plans for 3 proposed new Cinemas. Improvements involving structural alterations were effected at 16 places of public resort and improvements in lighting, heating, ventilation and other amenities were continued generally.

The total number of inspections made during the year was 1,045.



**Return of New and Altered Buildings Completed, 1936.**

Inspections by Building Surveyors ....	7,342
Plans approved of ....	2,756
Notice of disapproval of plans ....	286
Notices to alter work in progress ....	46
Notices to lodge plans ....	88
Certificate of fitness for habitation ....	347
Number of new buildings completed ....	1,554
Number of altered buildings completed ....	186
Drain Tests ....	2,888
Water Returns (Estimates in connection with charges for building water) ....	£518,034

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**CLONTARF GRAVEYARD.**

Number of Interments made ....	12
Amount of Fees ....	£11 10 0
No. of Headstones erected ....	2 and 1 Cross
Amount of Fees ....	£6 16 0

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**DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.**

The Scheme for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Venereal Diseases came into operation in January, 1919, and provides free and efficient treatment for sufferers.



Arrangements were made for the establishment of a Treatment Centre and Clinic and for the setting-apart of wards for in-patients at Dr. Steevens' Hospital, where patients are enabled to enter through the outdoor department of the general dispensaries.

By arrangement with the authorities of Trinity College, University College and the Royal College of Surgeons, Medical practitioners practising in the City can obtain, free, scientific reports on any material obtained from a patient suspected to be suffering from Venereal Disease, and skilled assistance in treatment is placed at their disposal. Supplies of Salvarsan substitutes can be obtained by Medical practitioners through Dr. Steevens' Hospital.

The following is a summary of the work carried out at Dr. Steevens' Hospital during the year under review :—

No. of new patients attending Outpatient Clinic	653
No. of old and new patients attending Outpatient Clinic	1,675
Total No. of attendances at Outpatient Clinic	22,516
No. of new In-patients treated	37
Total No. of In-patients treated	57
Aggregate No. of In-patients' (old and new) days of treatment	2,129

Tests made at the Pathological Laboratories during the year to 31st December, 1936 :—

Trinity College	3,114
University College	2,304
Royal College of Surgeons	2,097

## MIDWIVES (IRELAND) ACT, 1918.

(This Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1919.)

During the year 1936, 219 midwives gave the required notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Local Supervising Authority.

In conformity with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, the midwives were visited at intervals throughout the year at their own homes. Special attention was given to personal cleanliness of the midwives and the condition of their homes and the necessary appliances, bag, contents, etc. The registers containing the entries of births attended by midwives were examined and were with very few exceptions found to be correctly kept.

No midwife was reported for any breach of the Rules and Regulations in the period.

No unregistered woman was found practising without Medical assistance.

### SUMMARY.

No. of Midwives who notified intention to practise	219
No. of visits to Midwives      ...      ...      ...	785
No. of notifications <i>re</i> sending for Medical assistance      ...      ...      ...	230

**SCHEME FOR THE WELFARE OF THE BLIND**

**In the County Borough of Dublin.**

**UNDER THE BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920, AND  
OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT, 1932.**

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1. In this Scheme the term "Corporation" shall mean "The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Dublin, acting by the City Manager," and the term "Minister" shall mean the Minister for Local Government and Public Health.

2. This Scheme shall apply to blind persons ordinarily resident in the County Borough of Dublin for a period of not less than two years prior to registration under the Scheme. The term "blind person" shall mean any inhabitant of the County Borough who is so blind as to be either unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential or unable to continue his or her ordinary occupation.

3. The Corporation will establish and maintain a Register in which shall be entered the name and address, age, sex, religion and other necessary particulars of every blind person who shall produce a certificate on the prescribed form from a recognised Ophthalmic Surgeon that the acuity of vision of such person (refractive error being corrected) is below 1/20th normal (3/60th snellen), or that such person is so blind as to be unable to continue his or her ordinary occupation. Any person between the ages of 30 and 70 may, however, be registered without producing such certificate on furnishing evidence of being in receipt of a pension in pursuance of Section 6 of the Old Age Pensions Act, 1932.\* The Register shall be kept written up to date and shall be revised annually in the month of January. The Corporation shall be empowered to pay reasonable fees to ophthalmic surgeons for certifying in cases of necessitous persons.

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\* This Act entitles a blind person to receive an Old Age Pension at 30 years of age instead of 50 years as provided in the Blind Persons Act, 1920,



#### 4. SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE IN RESPECT OF BLIND PERSONS.

##### *Contributions to Maintenance, etc., of Blind Persons in Institutions.*

Payments shall be made at the rates hereinafter set out to the following Institutions for each blind person maintained :—

##### GROUP No. 1. Elementary education of children of school age.

St. Mary's Blind Asylum	...	...	£17	12	0	a year
St. Joseph's Blind Asylum	...	...	20	0	0	,,

##### GROUP No. 2. Technical training of—

(a) Blind children after school age.

(b) Persons who have become blind later in life.

St. Mary's Blind Asylum (up to 18 years of age)	£17	12	0	a year
St. Mary's Blind Asylum (over 18 years of age)	15	12	0	,,
St. Joseph's Blind Asylum (up to 21 years of age) ... ..	20	0	0	,,
St. Joseph's Blind Asylum (over 21 years of age)	13	0	0	,,

##### GROUP No. 3. The employment of—

Resident blind workers in certain occupations.

St. Mary's Blind Asylum	...	...	£19	18	8	a year
Richmond National Institution	...	...	19	18	8	,,
St. Joseph's Blind Asylum	...	...	19	18	8	,,

##### GROUP No. 4. Maintenance of incapable adult blind.

St. Mary's Blind Asylum	...	...	£15	12	0	a year
Richmond National Institution	...	...	13	0	0	,,
St. Joseph's Blind Asylum	...	...	13	0	0	,,

(Foregoing grants in Group No. 4 to be independent of Blind or Old Age Pensions).

Cost of outfits may be allowed on admission of blind persons to Institutions. Should it be shown that payments under the foregoing scale in respect of the inmates of a Home or School Residence are not in accordance with the rates of contribution required to qualify such inmates to be reckoned as residents under the terms of the Regulations governing the Grant in aid of the Welfare of the Blind, then in each such case the payment may be increased to the requisite amount contemplated by the Regulations.

##### *Augmentation of Wages of Outdoor Workers in Institutions.*

(1) A flat rate per person per week of	...	...	7/8
(2) Weekly allowance for wife to be	...	...	5/-
(3) Weekly allowance for first child to be	...	...	3/6
(4) Weekly allowance for each additional child to be	...	...	2/6



*Monetary assistance to Necessitous Blind in their own Homes.*

The Corporation may in cases of unemployed and necessitous blind persons ineligible for education or industrial training under the above arrangements and living in their own homes or in lodgings, grant assistance to such persons in accordance with the following scale :—

<i>Classification of Blind Persons.</i>				<i>Amount of weekly allowance.</i>	
				s. d.	
(a)	Blind person over 15 years and under 30 years of age	...	...	12 6	living with relatives or friends.
				14 0	living alone or in lodgings.
(b)	Blind person 30 years of age and upwards	...	...	6 0	with pension.
(c)	Blind person 30 years of age and upwards	...	...	14 0	without pension.
(d)	Married man under 30 years of age with wife dependent on him	...	...	19 0	
(e)	Married man 30 years of age and upwards with wife dependent on him	...	...	12 0	with pension.
(f)	Additional allowance for each child	...	...	3 6	first.
				2 6	each other.

Persons under the age of 15 years will be regarded as children.

In considering the grant of allowances on this scale to the classes of blind at (a) and (d) above the Corporation will not take into account casual earnings of any such person except so much of such earnings as shall be in excess of six shillings per week.

5. Nothing in this Scheme is to be construed as giving blind persons, irrespective of their means or conduct, a right absolute to assistance. The Corporation will not grant an allowance under Article 4 above to any blind person under 30 years of age who is capable of instruction and who declines without a satisfactory reason to take advantage of the facilities for education, training or employment under the Scheme, or who is by conduct or otherwise deemed unsuitable for assistance. No habitual mendicant shall be granted an allowance under the Scheme unless the practice of mendicancy is discontinued.

6. The Corporation may incur such expenditure in the execution of this Scheme as the Minister may from time to time approve.

# SCHEME FOR THE WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

## County Borough of Dublin.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BLIND PERSONS  
REGISTERED UNDER THE SCHEME AS ON THE  
31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

Blind Persons dealt with under Scheme	NUMBER OF BLIND PERSONS AT THE AGES OF				Total
	Under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 30 years	30 years and upwards	
I. <i>Number maintained in approved Institutions.</i>					
(a) St. Mary's, Merrion { Males	—	—	—	—	—
{ Females	2	8	7	33	50
(b) St. Joseph's, Drumcondra—Males	—	2	12	13	27
(c) Richmond National Institution—Males	—	—	1	22	23
II. <i>Number assisted in their own Homes.</i>					
(a) Single or { Males	—	—	13	222	235
Widowed { Females	—	—	11	409	420
Persons	—	—	5	189	194
(b) Married Blind Men	—	—	—	39	39
(c) Married Blind Women	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	2	10	49	927	988
Total Number on Register on 31st December, 1936	—	—	—	—	988

### ACTUAL PAYMENTS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH ABOVE SCHEME DURING YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

Nature of Payment.	Amount.	Nature of Payment	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
St. Mary's, Merrion ...	1,017 15 5	Examination and certifi- cation of Blind Persons	96 0 0
St. Joseph's, Drumcondra ...	554 2 10	Stationery and Office Expenditure ...	26 12 6
Richmond National ...	447 19 5	Any other Expenses (specify) Salaries ...	600 6 10
Allowances to Blind Persons in their own Homes ...	16,426 0 0		
TOTALS	£18,445 17 8		£722 19 4
GRAND TOTAL			£19,168 17 0

## Operations under Scheme for Welfare of Blind.

Number of Blind Persons on Register	...	...	...	988
„ Blind Persons in receipt of Monetary Assistance				897
„ Applications for Assistance received	...	...		180
„ Applications for Assistance granted	...	...		105
„ Applications for Assistance declared ineligible	...			57
„ Applications for Assistance pending at close of year	...	...	...	18
„ Blind Persons in Institutions for Blind—Males				50
„ Blind Persons in Institutions for Blind—Females				50
„ Blind Persons declining Institutional Treatment				2
„ Visits to Institutions for Blind	...	...		20
„ Visits to Beneficiaries' Homes	...	...		3,660
„ Blind Persons registered solely for the purpose of obtaining Free Wireless Licences	...			1
„ Forms issued for Free Wireless Licences	...			12
„ Married Blind out-door workers in Institutions in receipt of augmentation of Wages	...			10
„ Beneficiaries admitted to Public Institutions, <i>i.e.</i> , Dublin Union, Hospitals, etc.	...	...		95
„ Beneficiaries discharged from same	...	...		51
„ Certificates issued by Ophthalmic Surgeons	...			45
„ Bedridden Beneficiaries whose allowances were collected by Home Teachers	...	...		9
„ Beneficiaries living in Hostels	...	...		13
„ Children, under 15 years, of Blind Persons in employment	...	...	...	—
„ Children, over 15 years, of Blind Persons in employment	...	...	...	27
„ Complaints investigated regarding begging, performing for profit by Beneficiaries in the streets	...	...	...	8
„ Cases where reductions in allowances were made on account of undisclosed earnings	...			33
„ Replies sent to State Pension Officers regarding Allowances paid to Blind Persons	...			400
„ Deaths of Beneficiaries	...	...	...	63
„ Deaths of Beneficiaries' Children	...	...		4
„ Children born to Beneficiaries	...	...		18
„ Beneficiaries transferred to Dublin Co. Council				2
„ Beneficiaries transferred from Co. Dublin to City				2
„ Beneficiaries who left City	...	...	...	2
„ Blind Persons declining further Assistance	...			2
„ Blind Persons who entered the married state	...			4



### Home Teaching for the Blind.

This valuable service is undertaken by the National Council for the Blind. The Dublin Corporation grant an annual contribution to this body, a voluntary organisation, to meet the expenses of a Home Teacher whose duties are to teach adult blind persons in their own homes how to read embossed type, to read to them and to instruct them in simple forms of home occupations. The work of a Home Teacher is often of a Social Welfare character. A Home Teacher's first aim is to "help the blind to be and to live as like the sighted as possible," to bring help and comfort to blind persons in their own homes and to act as a living link between them and the Agency who is responsible for their well-being. Teaching is carried out in a very broad sense of the word. Apart from instruction in Braille, Moon and Handicrafts, the blind are urged to be useful to others, unselfish, persevering and clean in house and person, and to be happy and interested in all that goes on around them. This demands much patience on behalf of both pupils and teacher.

Many of the blind are not eligible for Institutional training on account of ill-health or because married, but such can be taught chair-caning, knitting and to make light baskets, seagrass stools, brush mats, wool rugs, etc. Here the Home Teacher's help is invaluable; they are able to instruct and advise regarding materials and the selling of articles made. All goods when presented for sale must be up to the standard. Supervision in this matter is very necessary: the market must not be flooded with inferior goods labelled "Made by the Blind." Women found sitting in idleness have been helped by Home Teachers to take up their sewing again, to do their own housework and cooking, and even to mind a grandchild. The men have been encouraged to keep their gardens in order, to chop



wood and to help in the running of their homes by assisting in various ways. This work as set out is not easy. It demands much tact and has to be approached in a kindly spirit, but most important of all, plenty of time is necessary with each case. Blind people cannot be encouraged to make efforts if hurried in any way. Depression and poverty have to be battled with, and Home Teachers have to keep on day by day overcoming all the difficulties that obstruct the path of every Social Worker. It is difficult to lay down any rules as to frequency of visits, or the number of cases any one Teacher can deal with, as emergencies are constantly arising which demand a repetition of visits in the course of a few days to the same case. No rule can be followed as to the length of visits—when a lesson is given an hour may be necessary; lonely ones need a longer visit than a person living with a big family.

The success of the Home Teacher's work cannot be measured in mileage, or by the work produced by their pupils. It can only be gauged by the happiness which they, as visitors, bring into what are often empty desolate lives and perhaps more important still, by the influence they gain in the homes over the sighted relations of the blind, making them kinder, more patient with, and considerate of, their relatives.

This particular service is perhaps most in evidence when dealing with the deaf-blind by means of the Manual alphabet, at the same time preserving their power of speech by making them repeat clearly and distinctly each word spelt for them on their hands. When a blind person is first visited a friendly discussion of the aims and objects of the Council readily gains the friendship and confidence of the blind person visited. In Dublin a great many blind people live alone, dependent on their allowances to buy the attention and help of neighbours for small services.

### Summary of Home Teacher's Work.

Number of City cases on Register on 31st December, 1936	386
Visits to Blind ... ..	2,724
Interviews at Office at 7 St. Andrew Street ... ..	1,879
Number of Braille Readers ... ..	42
„ Moon Readers ... ..	8
„ learning Handicrafts at Men's weekly classes ...	16
„ of Home Workers whose work is of saleable standard	36
„ attending Men's Bamboo Pipes classes weekly ...	8
„ of bedridden and aged Blind visited and helped ...	32
„ of cases reported to Jubilee Nurses for attention ...	6
„ of cases sent to Stillorgan Convalescent Home ...	26
„ of men sent to camp at Balbriggan (August, 1936)	9
„ helped to obtain Spectacles and/or Artificial Eyes	11
„ given special relief during illness (cash or in kind) ...	67
„ given Coal ... ..	87
„ given Clothes ... ..	102
„ given Blankets ... ..	13
„ given various Christmas Gifts ... ..	99
„ given White Walking Sticks ... ..	12
„ given Wireless Sets on loan ... ..	11
„ of Beds obtained ... ..	3
„ of Mattresses obtained ... ..	7

Help was also given regarding dentures in a number of cases.

### Monetary Assistance to Blind Persons in their own Homes.

Return showing the Amount expended on Domiciliary Allowances to Blind Persons and the Number Assisted during the years 1930 to 1936.

Year		Expenditure	Number assisted
		£	
1930	...	12,310	484
1931	...	13,718	560
1932	...	17,095	645
1933	...	15,792	737
1934	...	18,122	880
1935	...	19,570	950
1936	...	16,426*	897

\* This decrease is attributed to the discontinuance in a number of cases where the incomes of the families of beneficiaries were taken into account.

STATEMENT SHOWING WORK PERFORMED BY THE DISINFECTING DEPÔT FOR YEAR 1936.

Quarter	Dwellings Disin- fected	Rooms Disin- fected	Rooms Lime- washed	Removals of Clothing	Articles Disin- fected	Articles Washed	Persons using Depôt	Patients removed to Hospital	Disin- fections after Phthisis	Beds Supplied	Mattresses Supplied
1st	773	878	—	1,757	11,128	372	998	629	100	—	1
2nd	749	943	—	1,674	12,859	464	996	678	88	—	2
3rd	849	951	—	1,870	13,656	468	1,108	792	51	1	2
4th	807	894	—	1,958	13,258	466	1,072	698	67	—	1
TOTAL	3,178	3,666	—	7,259	50,901	1,770	4,174	2,797	306	1	6

80 Persons used the Medicated baths during the year.



OPERATIONS UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS, MARGARINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD)  
REGULATIONS, 1928.

ARTICLE	No. of Samples taken	No. found Genuine	No. found Adulterated	No. of Prosecutions	No. of Convictions	No. otherwise dealt with	Penalties and Costs to Corporation	Remarks
New Milk ...	2,384	2,281	103	94	72	7 cases dismissed, 12 no summons issued (explanation accepted), 3 withdrawn.	£76 11s. 0d.	£6 1s. 0d. additional put in Court Poor Box.
Buttermilk	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter ...	804	803	1	1	1	—	£2 2s. 0d. Costs	£2 2s. 0d. in Court Poor Box.
Whiskey ...	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following numbers of samples of other articles were taken under these Acts, and proved to be genuine, viz.:—

Raisins 6, Flour 2, Cheese 27, Margarine 8, Sultanas 13, Sugar 16, Cocoa 1, Tea 13, Currants 8, Sausages 5, Iodine 1, Black Draught 1, Tripe 2, Rashers 1, Jam 4, Oatmeal 3.



DEPARTMENT OF THE  
CITY ANALYST.

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1936.



I have the honour to submit my report on the work of my Department for the year 1936.

Analyses and investigations were conducted under the following headings :—

1. The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.
2. The Public Health Preservatives Regulations, 1928.
3. Daily control and fortnightly analysis of the City Water Supply.
4. Analyses in connection with Corporation Supplies.
5. Chemical control of sewage effluent.
6. Analyses of medicines for County Homes and Hospitals.
7. Analyses for other Local Authorities under the Food and Drugs Acts, and Preservatives Regulations.
8. Miscellaneous analyses for Public Institutions, Companies, and private individuals.

**General Statement of Work for Dublin Corporation and City of Dublin.**

Nature of Article.	No. of Samples	Department.
Food and Drugs ... ..	3,489	Public Health.
City Water Supplies ... ..	171	Engineering.
Sewage ... ..	325	"
Effluent ... ..	315	"
Sludge ... ..	338	"
Water (Special samples) ... ..	55	"
Solder ... ..	4	"
Copper Service Pipes ... ..	4	"
Sand ... ..	1	"
Soil ... ..	3	"
Iron ... ..	1	"
Water Purifier ... ..	1	"
Gravel ... ..	2	"
White Spirit ... ..	1	"
Cellulose Paints ... ..	7	"
Oats ... ..	4	"
Mud from Liffey Bed ... ..	6	"
Lubricating Oils ... ..	15	"
Sewer Pipes ... ..	9	"
Concrete Pipe ... ..	1	"
Sewage (special Samples) ... ..	21	"
Milk ... ..	5	Veterinary.
Water ... ..	2	"
" Cafe au Lait " ... ..	1	"
Specimen from Calf's stomach ... ..	1	"
Water ... ..	10	Sanitary.
Paints ... ..	4	Housing
Prawns (Potted) ... ..	1	Public Health.
Vinegar ... ..	1	"
Water ... ..	2	"
<b>TOTAL (DUBLIN CORPORATION)</b>	<b>4,800</b>	

Analyses for Private individuals (City of Dublin) ... ..	204
Analyses for Dublin Union ... ..	479
Analyses for Infant Aid Society ... ..	218

TOTAL for City of Dublin ... .. 901 ... .. 5,701



### Analyses for Bodies outside City of Dublin.

Local Bodies and County Hospitals	...	10,055	
Private Individuals	...	130	
TOTAL	...	10,185	10,185
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1936	...		15,886

The following Table compares the Total Number of Samples Analysed with the Record of previous Years :—

YEAR.	Total number of samples from all sources.			
TOTAL for 5 years ending 1926	...	53,751		
1927	...	13,062		
1928	...	13,699		
1929	...	13,303		
1930	...	13,687		
1931	...	14,251		
1932	...	14,481		
1933	...	13,648		
1934	...	14,581		
1935	...	15,613		
1936	...	15,886		

## DUBLIN CORPORATION.

### SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS,

### AND

### PRESERVATIVES REGULATIONS.

The articles analysed under the above headings are tabulated below.

The total number submitted was 3,489, of which 212 were informal samples.

This total is an increase of 185 over the number analysed in 1935.

## FORMAL SAMPLES.

Nature of Article.				Number of Samples.	Number Adulterated.
*Milk	...	...	...	2,384	*100
Butter	...	...	...	802	1
Cheese	...	...	...	26	—
Tea ...	...	...	...	14	—
Sugar	...	...	...	14	—
Buttermilk	...	...	...	13	—
Sultanas	...	...	...	11	—
Whiskey	...	...	...	10	—
Currants	...	...	...	9	—
Margarine	...	...	...	8	—
Raisins	...	...	...	5	—
Sausages	...	...	...	5	—
Oatmeal	...	...	...	3	—
Tripe	...	...	...	2	—
Flour	...	...	...	2	—
Jam	...	...	...	4	3
Cocoa	...	...	...	1	—
Bacon	...	...	...	1	—

\* Five of the milks adulterated with water also contained an artificial colouring matter, namely, Annatto, the presence of which had the effect of imparting a fictitious appearance of richness to the milk.

## INFORMAL SAMPLES.

Nature of Article.				Number of Samples.	Number Adulterated.
Butter	...	...	...	101	—
Milk	...	...	...	78	11
Bread	...	...	...	8	—
Sausages	...	...	...	13	—
Zinc Ointment	...	...	...	3	—
Boric Ointment	...	...	...	3	2
Cream	...	...	...	2	—
Glaze Cherries	...	...	...	2	—
Raisins	...	...	...	1	—
Cheese	...	...	...	1	—

The year 1936 witnessed the introduction of "Regulations" entitled "Milk (Percentage of Milk-Fat and Milk Solids) Regulations, 1936," which brought about an important alteration in the law as related to milk, skimmed and buttermilk, and introduced for the first time a standard for the butter-fat content of cream.

The regulations came into force on the 1st April, 1936, and were made in pursuance of the Sale of Food and Drugs (Milk) Act, 1935, as amended by the Sale of Food and Drugs (Milk) Bill, 1936.

The Regulations in force in regard to milk and separated milk, previous to 1st April, 1936, were known as the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, and the Standards set up by them were presumptive. The new Standards are absolute, and it is now no longer a defence to prove that the milk complained of was sold in the same condition as it came from the cow.

The Standards set up by the new regulations are as follows :—

<b>Wholemilk</b>	(a) Minimum percentage of milk-fat ... ..	3.0
	(b) Minimum percentage of milk solids other than milk-fat ...	8.5
<b>Separated Milk</b>	Minimum percentage of milk solids other than milk-fat ...	8.6
<b>Buttermilk</b>	... Minimum percentage of milk solids other than milk-fat ...	6.2
<b>Cream</b>	... Minimum percentage of milk-fat	25.0

### MILK.

Of the formal samples certified to be adulterated, 55 were deficient in fats in amounts varying from 5.0 to 51.6 per cent. ; 15 contained added water in amounts varying from 3.5 to 22.9 per cent., whilst 4 samples contained added water, and were also deficient in fats.



Under the new regulations referred to above and which were in operation for the greater part of the year, the adulterated samples are no longer reported as containing added water, but merely as being deficient in milk solids other than milk fat. Under this heading 21 samples were found to be deficient in amounts varying from 5.3 to 18.8 per cent., and 5 samples were deficient in both fats and non-fatty solids.

Eleven of the informal samples submitted did not comply with the standards.

### **BUTTER.**

Only one sample of butter was found to contain moisture in excess of the legal standard of 16 per cent. The amount found in the case of this sample was 19.0 per cent.

### **JAM.**

Four samples of jam were submitted, namely, two Strawberry, one Raspberry and one Black Currant.

Both samples of Strawberry were found to be adulterated with about 50 per cent. of apple, and to be deficient in soluble solids to the extent of 14.6 per cent.

The Black Currant Jam also contained 50 per cent. apple, and was deficient of 8.7 per cent. of soluble solids.

### **DRUGS.**

Six informal samples were submitted under this heading, namely, three of Zinc Ointment and three of Boric Ointment. Of the latter, two samples were found to be deficient in boric acid to the extent of 15 and 19 per cent. respectively.



## **PRESERVATIVES REGULATIONS, 1928.**

All samples submitted were found to comply with these regulations.

## **VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.**

The samples of water submitted were for the purpose of determining whether the supplies represented by them were fit for dairy purposes. The Milks were in connection with certain milking tests in which "stripping" was not resorted to.

The specimen from calf's stomach was found to contain red lead.

## **SANITARY DEPARTMENT.**

Ten samples of water were submitted from this Department. The object of the analysis was to assist, if possible, in tracing the source of leakages of water into cellars and basements of houses.

## **ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.**

1,289 samples were submitted by the various Engineering departments during the year.

They comprised the usual number of waters in connection with the chemical control of the City Water Supplies, and in addition a number of samples from the Upper Liffey in connection with the new Water-works at Poulaphouca.

A considerable number of tests were made to determine the action of the present City Water Supplies on copper tubing, and the results proved that the amount of copper taken up by the water is well within the recognised limit of safety. In addition, a number of tests were made with lead pipes. The latter tests are continuing, and will not be completed for some considerable time.

The diatom *asterionella*, as usual, made its appearance in the Roundwood and Bohernabreena reservoirs in the early Spring. The extent of the growth caused the City Engineer some anxiety and the question of treating the water with copper sulphate was seriously considered. As a result of a careful watch on the progress of the growth by microscopical examination, I was enabled to advise the Engineer to hold his hand, and eventually the necessity for treatment passed.

A number of samples of water were examined from various sources adjacent to the City which were being investigated as possible open-air swimming pools.

The chemical control of the Sewage Disposal Scheme necessitated the analysis of 315 samples of effluent, 325 of sewage and 338 of sludge. In addition, 21 samples of sewage were examined in connection with an investigation of the possible infiltration of tidal water.

The lubricating oils and sewer pipe were submitted in connection with tenders for contract.

Seven samples of cellulose paints were submitted in connection with a licence to store such articles.

Four of the samples each had a flash point below 73°F, and satisfied the definition "Petroleum Mixture" contained in the "General Conditions" issued under the Petroleum Acts, 1871 to 1881. They therefore came within the scope of the Acts. The other three samples gave off an inflammable vapour at temperature a few degrees above 73°F, but on that account do not come under control.

The above Acts are the only powers vested in the Corporation to deal with inflammable material, and in my opinion they are inadequate to meet present day requirements.

Six samples of mud dredged from various points along the Liffey bed at its mouth were analysed in connection with a complaint that a certain black slimy

deposit was due to a deposition of solids from the effluent being discharged from the sewage purification plant. The results proved there was no foundation for the complaint.

### Analyses for other Public Bodies, Private Individuals, etc.

The total number of samples from all sources under the above heading during the year 1936 was 10,868.

The fees for analyses received in connection with this work amounted to £1,751, and this sum was lodged to the credit of the Corporation in accordance with the terms of my appointment.

The following Table compares the number of samples analysed under the above heading, and the fees received in respect of same with the records for previous years.

		No. of Samples.	Fees for Analysis.		
			£	s.	d.
TOTAL for 5 years ending	1926	53,751	6,668	18	1
TOTAL for ...	... 1927	8,325	1,737	10	7
	1928	8,867	1,991	0	7
	1929	9,153	2,208	4	0
	1930	9,540	2,117	13	8
	1931	9,209	1,957	2	6
	1932	9,220	1,814	18	10
	1933	9,627	1,805	14	4
	1934	10,034	1,806	10	11
	1935	10,481	1,855	14	4
	1936	10,868	1,751	0	0

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of the loyal and capable manner in which the members of my staff carried out their duties.

Your obedient servant,

B. G. FAGAN,

*City Analyst.*







# BATHS AND WASH HOUSES



## MUNICIPAL BATHS AND WASH HOUSES.

The returns from the Baths and Wash Houses show that 112,901 persons visited the establishment during the year ended 31st December, 1936.

The income derived during the year came to £1,913 19s. 7d., being an increase in the receipts, as compared with the previous year, of £49 5s. 8d., and a decrease in visitors of 6,102.

During the ten months the Swimming Baths were open they were used by 59,794 persons. The receipts from those visitors came to £677 18s. 1d., being a decrease in the receipts for the previous year of £140 9s. 3d., and an increase of visitors to the number of 749.

During the ten months the First Class Swimming Bath was reserved every Tuesday afternoon, from 3 to 8 p.m. for the exclusive use of Females.

The total number of visitors to this department amounted to 2,198, producing £40 10s. 3d., being a decrease in the receipts of £23 13s. 1d., and a decrease in visitors of 1,283, as compared with last year.

The wet summer and prolonged Coal Strike had an injurious effect on the results from the Swimming Baths.

Pupils from the "Christian Brothers," "National Schools," "Catholic Boy Scouts," "Baden Powell Scouts," and "Belvedere News Boys," were admitted to the Swimming Baths during the season to the number of 1,807 at a charge of one penny each boy.

Three hundred and three visits were made after the usual closing hours by Male and seventy-two by Female Swimming Clubs.

The sum of £254 10s. 0d. represents the amount of pecuniary support of the Swimming Clubs (Male and Female) to the establishment during the year.

The Private Reclining Baths were availed of by 30,097 persons ; of this number 7,546 were Females.

The Public Wash House (Laundry) was visited by 15,523 Women. The income derived from users of the Wash House conveniences amounted to £146 8s. 0d. ; compared with last year, there is a decrease of visitors to the number of 395 and a decrease of income amounting to £3 17s. 0d.

Once again there is the need to draw attention to the conditions prevailing in the Swimming Baths ; a visit any afternoon in mild weather will convince anyone of the total inadequacy of the place to meet the demand made upon it. It must be remembered these baths were constructed over 50 years ago, consequently they are far behind the requirements of the present day. They are not fitted with filtration plant, with the result that the water has to be renewed every 24 hours—an expensive procedure, when the cost of heating, water, labour, and chlorine is considered.

I may mention that the water in the two Swimming Baths is chlorinated twice daily, strictly in accordance with arrangements and instructions given by B. J. Fagan, Esq., B A., B.Sc., F.I.C., A.R.C.Sc.I., City Analyst.



HOUSING.





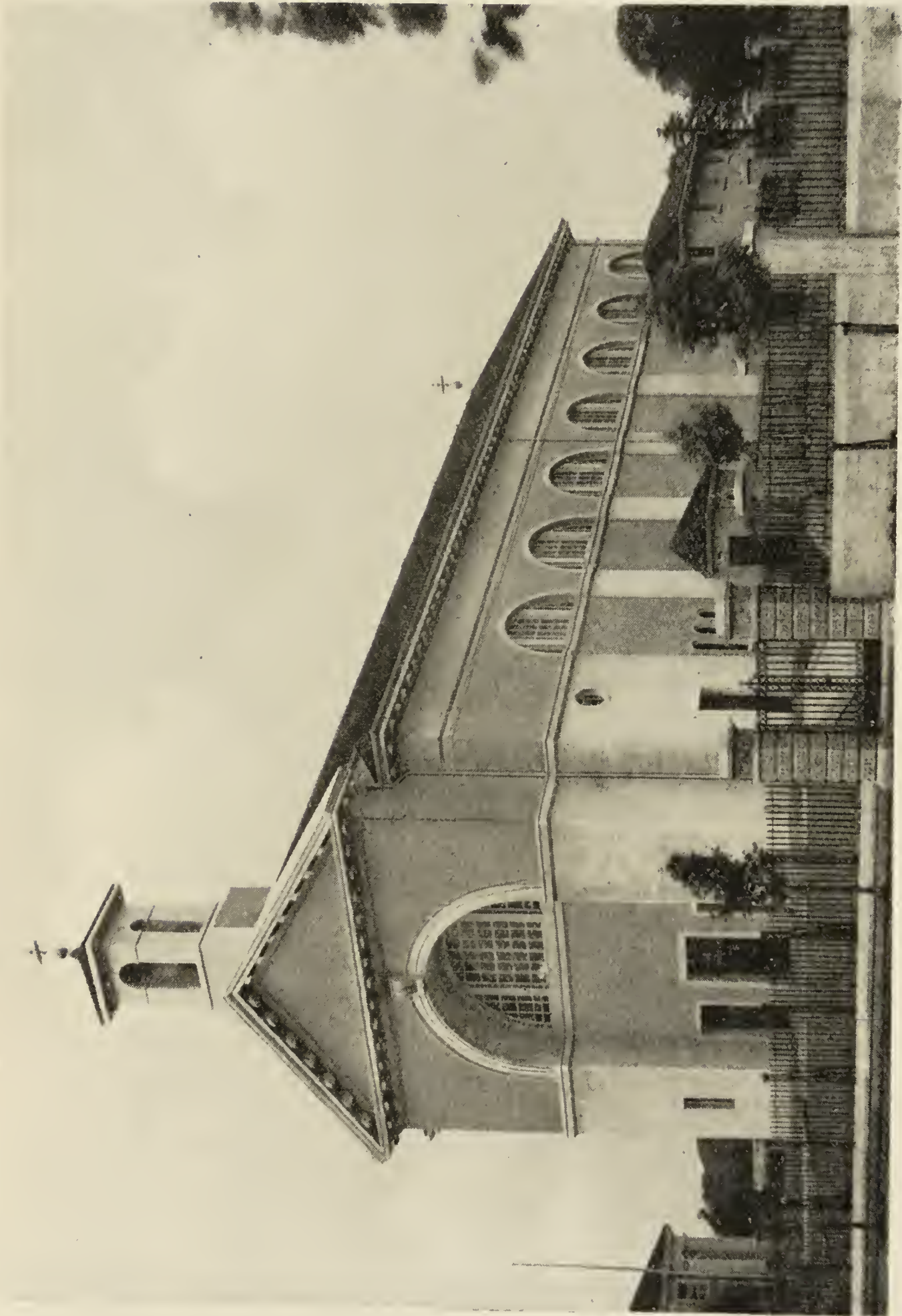
Male National School, Marino.





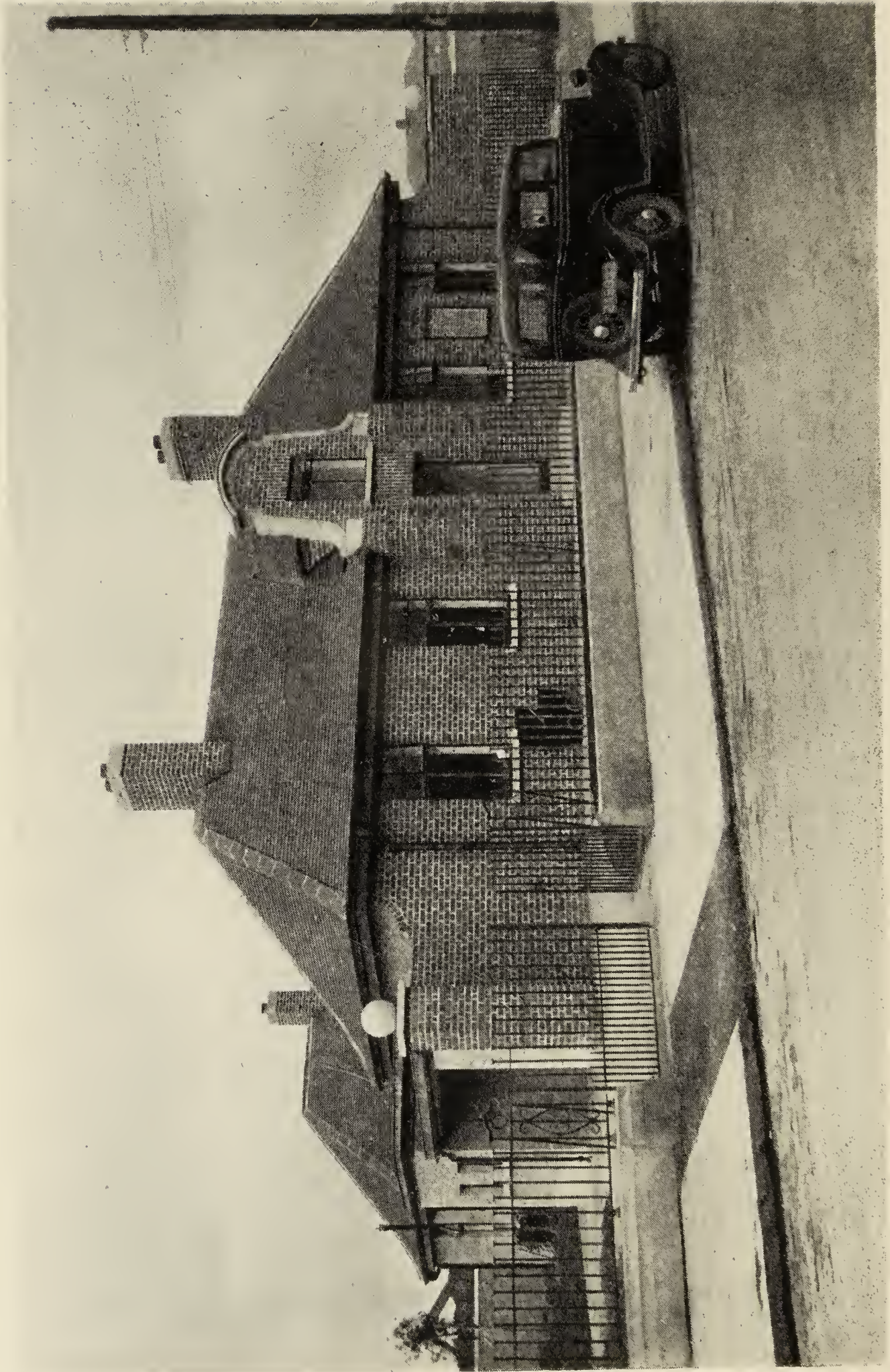
Female National School, Marino.





New Catholic Church in the Marino and Croydon Park Housing Scheme.





Dispensary in the Marino and Croydon Park Area.



## HOUSING.

In the year 1936 Compulsory Purchase Orders were made in respect of sites affording space for about 4,000 dwellings, all of which Orders were subsequently confirmed by the Minister for Local Government and Public Health after the holding of Public Inquiries into the objections made to the confirmation of the Orders. Included in the sites above-mentioned were 6 Clearance Areas—the rehousing operations on which will involve the demolition of a total of 249 tenement houses, including houses which it will be necessary to demolish to secure areas of convenient shape for rehousing schemes.

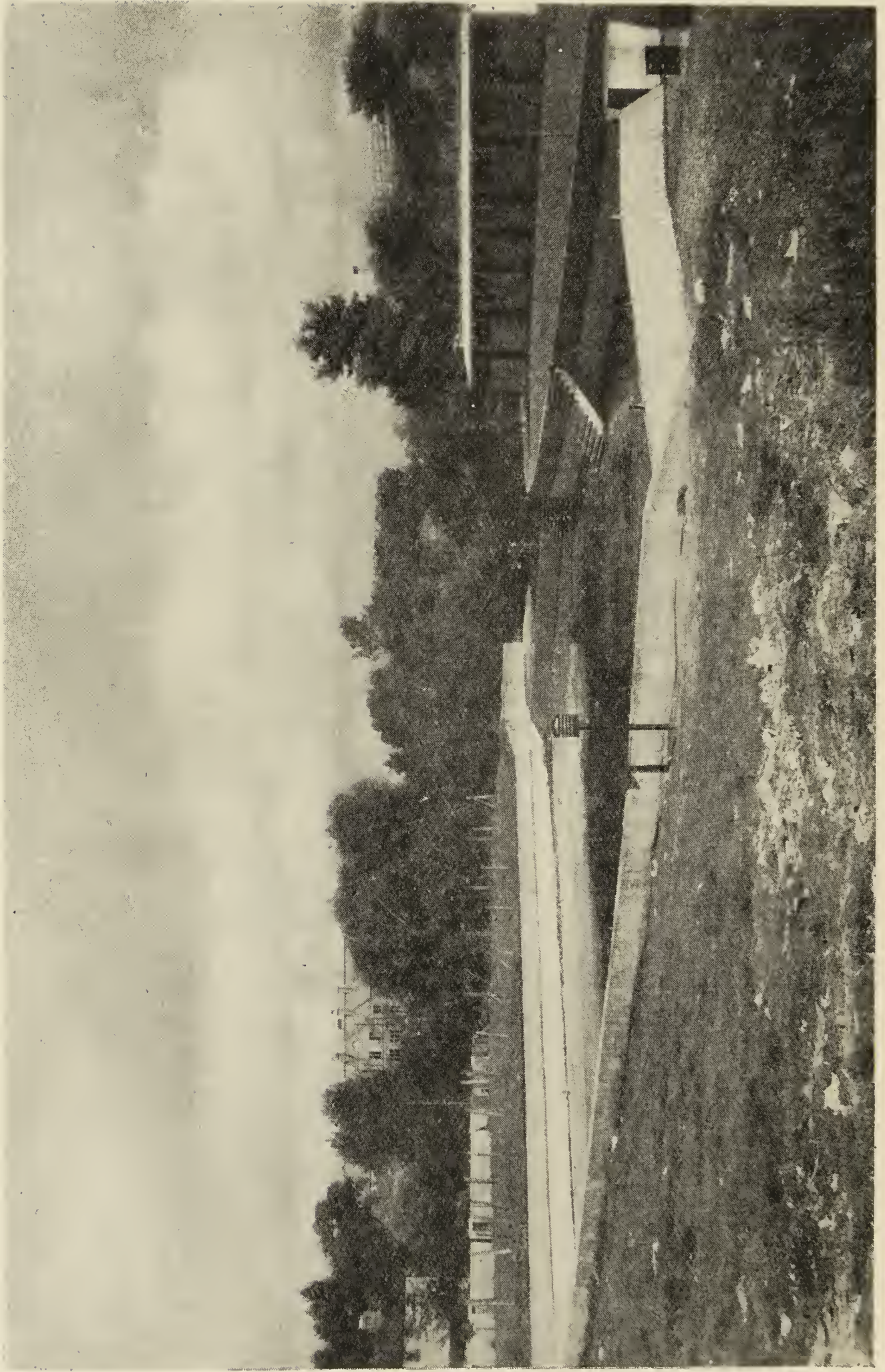
Apart from the Clearance Areas, there are other areas included in the 1936 Compulsory Purchase Orders which will also necessitate the demolition of a number of existing houses. The total number of families to be displaced under the Orders is 530.

The total number of Corporation dwellings now occupied is 14,144, the total expenditure on which was £6,862,230, including the cost of 1,883 houses annexed from the Added Areas under the Local Government (Dublin) Act, 1930.

The number of uncompleted houses in the hands of Contractors is 1,684, made up as follows :—

Scheme	No. of Dwellings Uncompleted
Crumlin ... ..	291
Hanover Street ... ..	103
Cook Street ... ..	31
Henrietta Street ... ..	48
Thorncastle Street ... ..	64
Harold's Cross ... ..	154
Terenure ... ..	309
Railway Street ... ..	181
Watling Street ... ..	72
Townsend Street ... ..	180
Poplar Row ... ..	111
Aldborough House ... ..	140
TOTAL ... ..	1,684





Swimming Pool on the Drumcondra Scheme of 535 Cottage Dwellings (containing 5, 4 and 3 rooms respectively).  
An Extension of this Swimming Pool is at present under consideration.



Tenders for 1,009 dwellings on the undermentioned sites have been invited by public advertisement :—

Crumlin North	...	...	...	453
Marrowbone Lane	...	...	...	112
Crumlin South	...	...	...	444
TOTAL				<u>1,009</u>

This, together with the number under Contract, makes a total of 2,693 dwellings.

The Crumlin North Scheme envisages the erection of 2,400 new cottage dwellings of which all, except about 100, will be four-roomed, and all will be equipped with baths and hot water services. The total area is approximately 246 acres, of which roughly 62 acres will be set aside for open spaces, Church and School sites, provision of industrial centres and reserved frontages for 120 private dwellinghouses.

In close proximity and on the Southern side of Crumlin Road, the Crumlin South Scheme is now almost completed, and will comprise about 3,100 houses including 150 in course of construction by private enterprise. Here also, sites are reserved for shops, open spaces, industrial centre, etc., together with a large District Park of about 80 acres.

It will be seen, therefore, that when these two large areas are completely built upon, they will house close on 6,000 families, or a population of about 30,000.

Other Schemes for which plans are well advanced and upon which it is hoped to commence work in the near future are :—

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#### CENTRAL CITY SITES.

Scheme	No. of Dwellings
Railway Street—Section 2	128
Anchor Brewery—Section 3 and balance of Cook Street	100
James's Street	150
Rathmines Avenue	68
Newmarket—Section 1	97
Newfoundland Street	160

---

703





A Section of the James's Street Area upon which it is proposed to erect 150 flats. This Area is partly occupied by dwellings (accommodating 78 families) partly by ruins, and the remainder is derelict space.





A Section of the Marrowbone Lane Area upon which it is proposed to erect 112 Flat Dwellings.





A Section of the Townsend Street (Clearance) Area. The four-storey house on the right accommodated 11 families occupying one room per family.





Newmarket Housing Area, upon which it is proposed to erect 96 Flat Dwellings.

# VACANT LAND SITES.

Scheme.	No. of Dwellings.
Emmet Road ... ..	58
Ellenfield (189 houses are also in course of construction on this Scheme by Direct Labour as an experiment for purposes of comparison with the Contract System)	182
Larkhill ... ..	600
Rialto ... ..	464
Cabra West ... ..	1,950
Donnycarney—Section 2 ... ..	1,032
Donore Avenue ... ..	550
	<hr/> 4,836
TOTAL ... ..	<hr/> 5,539

In accordance with the Corporation's programme of acquisition for the coming year, various sites providing space for 2,680 dwellings are being surveyed and referenced preparatory to the adoption of Resolutions *re* Clearance Areas, making of Compulsory Purchase Orders, etc.

Summarised, the position is as follows:—

Number of dwellings occupied to date ... ..	14,144
Number in course of construction on Experimental Direct Labour Scheme ... ..	189
Number for which Contracts have been placed ... ..	1,684
Number for which Tenders have been invited ... ..	1,009
Number included in Schemes to be given out to Contract in the near future and also Schemes which are the subject of Compulsory Purchase Orders made by the Corporation ... ..	7,939
Number to be built on sites in respect of which the statutory procedure for acquisition is being undertaken	2,680
Areas Scheduled for future consideration (excluding St. Anne's Estate referred to below) ... ..	4,947
TOTAL ... ..	<hr/> 25,245



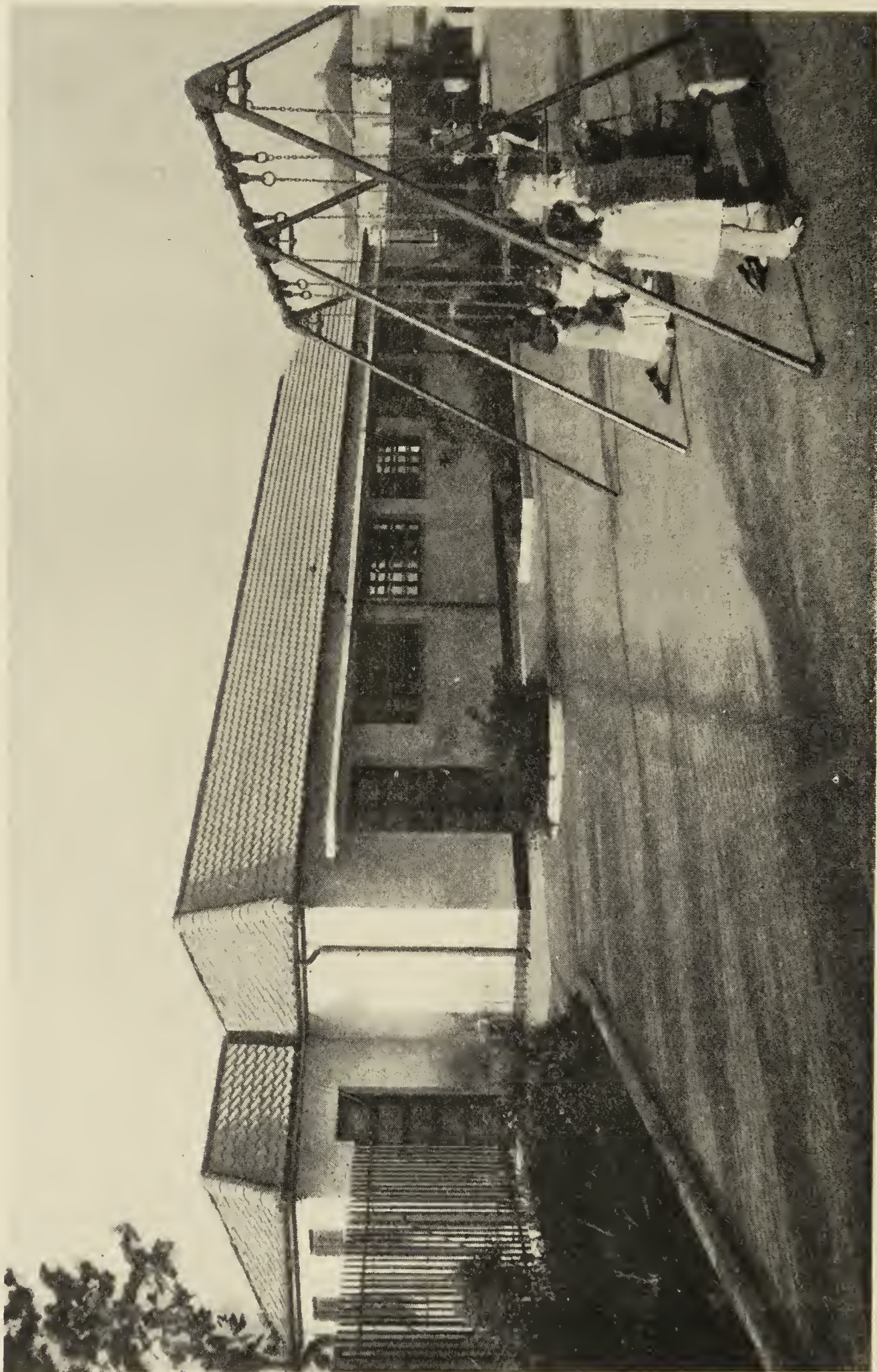
The completion of the above-mentioned programme includes, of course, a number of large vacant land sites which will require to be laid out with roads and public services before building work can commence, and also a number of central City sites where building is contingent upon the provision of alternative accommodation for the occupiers, so that in these cases the work can only be carried out in sections. It will be seen that with its completion, however, the population to be housed by the Corporation will then be close on 130,000.

It should also be mentioned that the Corporation have decided to acquire the large Estate known as "St. Anne's," Clontarf, comprising close on 500 acres. It is intended to lay out this Estate in accordance with the most modern Town Planning principles, and pending the outcome of consideration from this point of view, the number of Corporation houses provisionally scheduled for erection thereon is 4,000.

In the planning of Corporation Schemes due regard is always had to Town Planning requirements, while close co-operation also exists between the Housing Department and the authorities concerned with the erection of Churches, Schools, Public Libraries, Dispensaries, etc., and where necessary, sites are reserved for these amenities on the areas concerned.

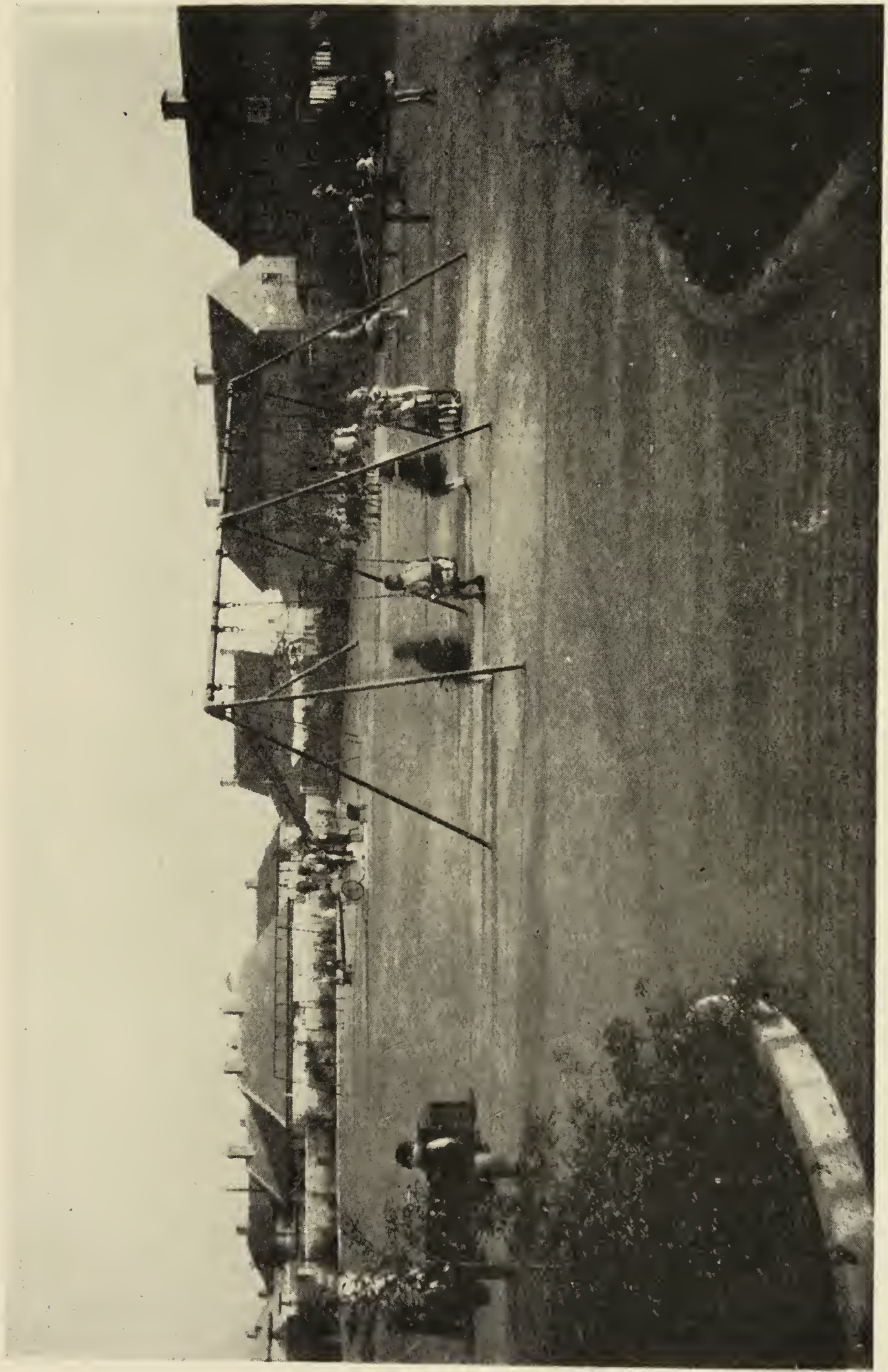
The annual rental on Corporation dwellings at the 31st March, 1937, was £308,615, while the arrears amounted to £6,506, or 2·1 per cent. of the annual rental.





Playground in the Beggsboro' and Cabra Scheme of 1325 Cottage Dwellings. This Playground was laid out and equipped at a cost of £5,070, to which the Carnegie Trust contributed a sum of £800.





Another view of Beggsboro' and Cabra Scheme Playground.



# METEOROLOGY.





## MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF WIND OBSERVATIONS, 1936.

		N.	N.E	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W	W.	N.W	Calm
January	...	1	1	2	8	6	6	4	2	1
February	...	2	1	7	6	0	3	7	1	2
March	...	2	0	7	6	1	3	8	4	0
April	...	3	6	6	1	3	1	6	4	0
May	...	4	8	6	3	1	1	3	5	0
June	...	4	3	4	1	6	3	6	3	0
July	...	1	2	1	1	3	10	11	2	0
August	...	0	0	3	0	3	11	13	1	0
September	...	0	2	8	3	3	4	7	3	0
October	...	2	4	2	3	3	4	12	1	0
November	...	1	0	4	0	7	12	1	3	2
December	...	0	1	0	2	6	16	4	2	0
Total for Year		20	28	50	34	42	74	82	31	5

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—1936.

KINDLY FURNISHED BY DIRECTOR, ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE, PHENIX PARK, DUBLIN.

LATITUDE—53° 21' N.      LONGITUDE—6° 26' W.      HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL—155·3 FEET.

1936	B A R O M E T E R					T E M P E R A T U R E										R A I N			C L O U D			
	CORRECTED FOR ALTITUDE AND REDUCED TO 32° FAHR.					SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS					HYGROMETER					No. of Days Rain or Snow Fell	Total Amt. for Month Mms	(Greatest Amount that fell in 24 hours	STRAINING, Hours and 10ths.	Monthly Total	Daily Mean	
	M E A N			Range	Highest in Month	Lowest in Month	Of All Highest	Of All Lowest	Temp.	Range	9.0 A.M. MEAN											
	9.0 a.m.	9.0 p.m.	Mean								Range	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb	Dew Point	Elastic Force of Vapour							Humidity
January	997.6	996.9	997.3	0.7	1027.9	970.1	57.8	43.7	32.5	38.1	11.2	36.4	35.4	33.6	6.7	89.9	84.7	18.1	55.1	223	7.2	
February	1001.6	1001.2	1001.2	0.1	1025.5	972.5	53.0	45.4	34.5	39.0	10.9	37.7	36.2	33.6	6.7	85.7	50.7	10.2	72.5	185	6.4	
March ...	1008.5	1009.1	1008.8	0.6	1027.3	991.7	35.6	50.6	39.1	44.9	11.5	44.4	42.3	39.8	8.4	84.1	38.0	18.1	68.9	244	7.9	
April ...	1017.1	1017.0	1017.1	0.1	1032.1	995.9	36.2	50.4	36.0	43.2	14.4	43.9	40.9	36.3	7.5	74.7	47.1	13.1	121.7	175	5.8	
May ...	1018.8	1018.2	1018.5	0.6	1029.1	1006.0	23.1	58.6	41.6	50.1	17.0	51.5	48.1	44.3	10.0	77.3	28.1	14.2	193.2	200	6.5	
June ...	1016.1	1016.1	1016.1	0.0	1024.0	1003.4	20.6	65.6	47.4	56.5	18.2	57.9	54.3	51.0	13.1	78.1	71.2	16.2	187.2	188	6.3	
July ...	1007.9	1007.6	1007.8	0.3	1026.8	990.4	36.4	65.0	51.6	58.3	14.4	58.5	55.5	52.9	13.8	82.3	164.8	44.1	115.7	220	7.1	
August	1018.9	1019.6	1019.3	0.7	1030.5	999.6	30.9	68.7	52.3	60.5	16.4	61.0	57.8	55.0	14.9	79.4	27.4	8.5	166.9	176	5.7	
September	1016.9	1016.8	1016.9	0.1	1030.0	994.5	35.5	63.6	48.5	56.1	15.1	56.1	54.1	52.4	14.4	88.3	68.6	15.5	98.1	220	7.3	
October	1019.7	1019.5	1019.6	0.2	1029.9	992.6	37.3	57.7	43.5	50.6	14.2	50.1	47.7	45.1	10.4	84.1	41.7	11.1	107.6	193	6.2	
November	1011.7	1011.3	1011.5	0.4	1037.0	968.4	68.6	48.5	35.6	42.1	12.9	40.3	39.1	37.3	7.8	89.3	58.9	14.5	69.7	208	6.9	
December	1015.6	1015.1	1015.4	0.5	1039.5	972.2	67.3	48.2	37.5	42.9	10.7	42.4	40.5	38.0	7.9	84.5	63.7	19.0	48.6	200	6.5	
Total	12149.9	12148.4	12149.5	4.3	12359.6	11857.3	502.3	666.0	500.1	582.3	166.9	580.2	551.9	519.3	121.6	997.7	744.9	202.6	1305.2	2432	79.8	
Mean	1012.5	1012.5	1012.5	0.4	1030.0	988.1	41.9	555.	41.7	48.5	13.9	48.4	46.0	43.3	10.1	83.1	62.1	16.9	3.58	2027	6.6	

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